A L Bancroft & Co
12 19 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. VIII. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1875. NO. 11.

The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 00
" three months.....1 00

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Dr. M. G. Kellogg,

HYGIENIC

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER,

Graduate of the Hygio-Theraputic College, N.Y.,

Offers his professional services to the afflicted of Woodland and vicinity. The Doctor has had a number of years' experience in connection with several of the best Water-Cure establishments in America, and in private practice, and is thoroughly acquainted with the art of

Curing the Sick without the use of Medicines!

The remedies he uses are the Bath, in all its varieties, Fomentations, Compresses, Diet, Ventilation, Electricity, Sweedish Movements, Exercise, Rest, Etc., Etc.

Patients treated at their homes, or, if so desired, Rooms and Nurses will be provided at reasonable rates; (in the last case Patients must apply by letter, or otherwise, a few days before coming).

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

In Masonic Block,

Main street, near Third, where the Doctor can be found at all hours of the day or night, except when away on professional calls.

oc31-tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, WOODLAND,

is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

de5-3m

Independent Express and

ACCOMMODATION TO

LANGVILLE,

VIA COTTONWOOD.

We have established an Independent Express and Accommodation Line to Langville, at the mouth of Capay Valley, via Cottonwood, for the benefit of the traveling public, running one conveyance daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

Leaves Woodland every morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Langville at 12:15 P.M., arriving at Woodland at 3 P.M., making connection with the 3½ P.M. train for the south.

OFFICES, at the City Livery Stable, Woodland; at Levy's Store, at Langville, and at the Postoffice at Cottonwood, where all orders left will be promptly attended to.

JAMES McHENRY, Prop'r.

Woodland, April 23d, 1874. ap24-3m

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

SACRAMENTO,

Agents for Carbolic Sheep Dip,

The best in use,

AYER'S, JAYNE'S AND RADWAY'S Medicines,

STEELE'S MEDICAL WONDER,

Importers of Teeth and Dental Stock.

☞ Prices as low as any house in the State for reliable goods. ja1-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. ja24-3m

EL DORADO

LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Hubbard & Sill)

Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.

Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.

ja17-3m POCKMAN & BRO., Proprietors.

O'BRIEN'S

SALOON and RESTAURANT,

CACHEVILLE,

BLIND AUGUST, Proprietor.

MEALS, Twenty-five cents, furnished at all hours; also, the best

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS. no15-3m

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Freeman's Store, Cor. First and Main street, Woodland, Cal. ja17-3m

A. B. MERING, M.D.,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Those formerly occupied by Dr. D. Ray. Orders left at the Drug store of Ruggles & Reindollar will be promptly attended to. ja17-3m

H. M. KIER, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE—Cacheville Cal., same as formerly occupied by Dr. Zimmerman. Calls promptly attended to. ja8-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. ja10-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: over Nicklesburg Bros.' store, Main street, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de19

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,

de12] SACRAMENTO. [3m

DR. E. A. GORDON,

KNIGHTS LANDING,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of that vicinity. Orders left at P. S. Heinscock's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. de12-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; is permanently located at Davisville, Cal., and will respond to calls promptly. de12

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—In Bynum & Co's Drug Store, corner of Main and Railroad streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. de12-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nickles burg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. de12

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A.M. to 5 P.M. de5

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT-LAW,

Office at Court House, Woodland.

de6-3m

CREED HAYMOND,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 58 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. no21-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in new brick building, next door west of the old Bank, Woodland, Cal. no13-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. no13

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. and from 7 to 9 P.M., unless professionally engaged. no8-3m

L. FRIEL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

OFFICE—In the Court House, Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal. Will attend promptly to surveying in all parts of the county. no1-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT,
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. de5

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OCBURN,

Milliner & Dressmaker,

Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Also, Agency of the

New Weed Sewing Machine!

de4 One of the most reliable in use.

PALACE RESTAURANT.

This new establishment is now in full blast in Hall's Block, nearly opposite the College, Main street, Woodland, having just been thoroughly renovated and fitted up with separate booths in modern city style.

The Table

Will be supplied with the best the market affords—everything in its season—game, fish, fruits, etc., etc., under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

Furnished Rooms

For boarders and travelers, fitted up in a comfortable and tasty manner.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Charges reasonable.

de25-3m MRS. DAVIDSON, Proprietor

The Flood at Marysville—Great Damage, and One Life Lost.

MARYSVILLE, January 21st.—On Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P.M., the water stood two feet higher around the city than ever known. The levees were gallantly defended by the citizens until 5 P.M., when the water poured over the top in places from one to two hundred yards in length, and everyone took to saving their property. By 10 P.M. the water stood on D street five feet deep. The merchants were piling their goods up in their stores, and narrowly escaped by being taken out in boats. Boatmen were offered $50 an hour for their boats. Added to the terror of the night, three fires broke out—one being in the Western House block, in the store of E. C. Rose & Co. Hundreds of women and children had taken refuge upon the roofs and balconies of this block. By the bravery of E. C. Ross and others it was at length subdued.

Families in the suburbs of the city took refuge on the roofs of their houses.

On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock A.M., the water began to recede, and at 9 P.M. it was off the principal streets. By daylight this morning the city presented a woeful appearance. Merchants opened their doors to find their counters upset and shelvings fallen in from the sides, goods saturated and covered with yellow slum and mud of the Yuba. The class of heaviest losers are dry goods, clothing, grocery, boot and shoe, and tobacco merchants. The wildest dreamer could not picture the havoc and ruin that has befallen the city. It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the losses. Not less than a million dollars will cover the personal property. Merchants lose 75 per cent. of their stock. None escaped. One life was lost—Joseph Lenchley, aged six years, who was drowned while trying to escape.

The heaviest losers are as follows: Wm. Cohn & Co., W. T. Ellis, Trayner & Ellis, W. C. Fletcher, Marysville Woolen Mills, Terstegge & Lauber, D. A. Elwell & Co., P. Brown & Bro. A. Suss & Co., Hochstadter & Bro., Flannery & Fisher, T. Dougal, E. C. Ross & Co., M. Marcuse & Co.

Yuba City (opposite Marysville) was not affected. No water in the streets. The levee broke above, and the water ran back all over the county of Sutter. The farmers suffer great loss in stock and fencing.

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 22.—At 8 o'clock this A.M. it was raining, and from all appearances we will have our streets full of water again. The levees are all broken, and the rising of the river two feet will prove disastrous.

A steamer arrived last night with Mayor Green, of Sacramento, with a boat load of provisions and blankets. It will also come up again to-night.

At this hour, half past 11 o'clock, a fire is burning in the drug store of Wilkins, caused by phosphorus burning. The engine is at work and has it under control.

The steamer "Yuba City Belle" is plying as a ferry boat between here and Yuba City.

Do not think a business house in town can pay its debts. Hundreds of cattle and horses are drowned and many dying for want of hay. The building of Stratton & Co. is destroyed, the walls having caved in.

Some of the most diabolical circumstances occurred with men having boats refusing to save people, by charging more than they could pay. The only communication for relief is by boat to Sacramento. The railroad company is at work repairing the road, and will be running into town by to-morrow.

Everybody is at work cleaning out and clearing away the rubbish. On Second street, in front of the Western House, is a pile of wood, planks and street crossings ten feet high for nearly half a block. Over the slough, many houses and barns are turned over, and some floated off. The floor of the burned house fell in, and is a serious damage to the building. Many narrow escapes are reported. L. B. Ayer had to float with a board for two blocks to get from the Land office to his rooms.

The only thing to be done is to levee the high part of the city and let the balance across the sloughs go. At present we have a levee eight miles around, and at least five miles encloses property that don't pay taxes enough to keep the levee in repair.

MARYSVILLE, January 23.—There has been a heavy rain for the last twenty-four hours. The river is rising, but there is no danger of another flood. Supplies from other towns have been received, and those in distress have been temporarily relieved.

THE STOLEN MURILLO.—About two months ago, the art world of both continents was startled by the announcement that the most important figure in Murillo's famous picture, "The Appearance of the Infant Christ," in the Cathedral at Seville, had been cut from the canvass and carried off to parts unknown. Its unexpected recovery in New York has already been announced. Recently two Spaniards called at Schauss' art gallery, and commenced negotiations for the sale of a Murillo. Mr. Schauss requested the men to bring him the picture, which proved to be the missing and long-sought for fragment of Murillo, which, however, is greatly damaged, and the most skilled restoration will be requisite to give it a resemblance of its former glory. The Spanish Consul has recognized the fragment as the missing part, a photograph of the mutilated picture having been forwarded to him by the home government. The picture, for which $250 were paid, will be sent at once to Spain, where it will be restored to its place.

THE "NEW PARTY" HUMBUG.—Occasionally we hear, from discontented members of the two old parties, vaticinations of the uprising of a "new party" which is to upset and disintegrate former political organizations and obtain control of the Federal Government. We confess that, with eyes wide-open to the future possibilities, we can perceive no straw indicating a wind blowing in that direction. The Democracy will win the next political fight under the leadership of men who have always been Democrats, under all circumstances, but it may be, sometimes yielding their convictions to extraordinary pressure that good and success might finally result. Who the coming man will be, who can foretell? It is morally certain to-day that the next President of the United States will not be the nominee or a member of any "new party."—*Examiner.*

A Prominent Member of the Independent Central Committee Resigns!

Judge Charles Lindley of Los Angeles, a prominent member of the Independent party last year, sent the following letter to W. W. Dodge and Judge Sharpstein in response to their call for a meeting of the Independent State Central Committee:

LOS ANGELES, January 6, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Dodge, Chairman State Central Committee, People's Independent Party—DEAR SIR: Your official letter of December 22, 1874, inviting my attendance at a meeting of the Committtee, and requesting my immediate reply as to whether I would attend, is before me, and in answer I hereby transmit my resignation as such member. To avoid any misapprehensions or speculations as to causes of my resignation, I assign:

I. My removal from the (First Judicial) District for which I was appointed.

II. Considerations personal to myself, viz., health, private affairs and inclination, demand that I should have as little as possible to do with politics or public life.

III. As the People's party and Democratic party—having like platforms—have exchanged prospects recently with reference to their capabilities and power to redeem the country from its political degeneration, it is my expectation to vote, at least for the present, with the latter, so far as its nominees are decent, honest and capable men.

"To bolt is always in order." It is the highest and most sacred duty of an American citizen to pursue such course concerning men and measures, from time to time, as conscience and good judgement may dictate, accepting conventional decision as a recommendation, reserving the right to exercise private judgement and discretion at all times.

It was apparent to me eighteen months ago that a new party—a common ground—was the only practical means of procuring the union of enough Republicans and Democrats to accomplish a political regeneration. It is now equally apparent that this union must be made, if made at all, under the flag and auspices of the Democratic party, whether its name and "war record" are palateable or not. The same line of duty that led me to join with the Independents, now, on the changed aspect of political affairs, leads me back to the former organization.

For me, it is not difficult, as I had acted and voted uninterruptedly with that party for thirty years before my connection with the Independents. It can certainly be not more difficult for Independent Republicans to vote with Democrats than it was for me to cut loose from so old an association, and to help work out the desired result in the new and experimental organization, mostly under Republican leaders. Independent Republicans must "swing the circle." They cannot go back to the sinking ship which they properly deserted. They must do this or simply preserve themselves as organized skirmishers, or for local and municipal purposes.

It is neither the time nor place to speculate upon the causes that have prevented the Independents from obtaining and holding the leading position as an antagonist of the Republican party. It should have been the party of redemption. Suffice it to say that there is not now the remotest chance for such a result.

Much good has been done by the Independent party in disrupting the Republican organization in the State, and Governor Booth and his Republican friends, in a great measure, are entitled to the credit. Democrats were but auxiliaries. Much good has also been accomplished in breaking the power of partisan obligations among the parties, and in teaching voters to exercise individual judgment and volition at the polls.

With these two results it seems to me that its mission for the present is substantially ended, unless the Democrats become intoxicated by their prospects of success and reswamp their party by bad management and bad nominations, ere they realize complete ascendancy in the national Government.

Not only does it seem to me that there is no possibility that the Independents will have any status in the coming Presidential election, but I now seriously doubt whether it would be possible to have in its composition homogenousness, cohesion, unity of purpose and constitutional views, such as to furnish an adequate remedy to the prostrate South and against centralization, any protection to the individuality of States and our legitimate form of government.

The new party might be a unit on the question of reforms in the matters of corruptions in office and civil service, and yet might fail in unity on the broad principles that underlie the structures of our Government. Its members have been educated in widely different political schools, and have acted in political life on widely different theories.

It must be understood that an "adequate remedy to the prostrate South" does not call for the payment of the Confederate debt, nor for slaves emancipated, but for the withdrawal of the bayonets that sustain the robbing carpet bag administrations, so that the people can rise from their fall and start again in the race of industrial, social and political prosperity—justice to both the white and the black man.

A new party must have cardinal political principles, and a policy to be established and maintained, or be constructed on the ruins of a deceased party, that leaves surviving principles to secure its permanency. It is now useless to hope to build, under a new name, on Democratic ruins. That party won't die, won't be killed, won't be ruined. Its enemies and those of its friends who doubted its ability to ever again reach the control of the Government on account of the prejudices arising from the war, both have tried to bury it at intervals for the past fifteen years, yet it stands alone to-day as the only opposition party having any promise of national ascendency, or it stands as a wonderfully healthy political ghost, shaking its dry bones at the head of a military despotism.

It may be hoped that the Patrons of Husbandry, Sovereigns of Industry, Associated Mechanics and Merchants, have become sufficiently independent in politics—freemen—to virtually force all parties to nominate honest, temperate, capable, good men for office, under certain penalty of defeat if they do not—a freeman's volition at the polls.

It will be patriotism in those who cannot sufficiently lay aside their prejudice to act with the Democratic party, to remain as an Independent organization, as a means of further disrupting the Republican ranks, now virtually held together by the power of the bayonet and the "cohesive attraction of public plunder." In my judgment, it will require the combined strategy and power of the Democrats and Independents to overturn the Republican party at the coming Presidential election—by voting for a Democrat—probably Senator Thurman or Governor Hendricks—and that, too, whether the latter party does or does not retain its organization. There shouldbe mutual recognition of these requirements in party management and nominating conventions.

I took my pen to give you briefly my reasons for resignation. I have spun them unconsciously to great length—the result of touching a fruitful subject of which I am trying to take final leave. I regret that circumstances would not allow me to be present at the meeting of your Committee, and personally present and discuss this subject.

Trusting that my resignation and comments will be received by you and the Committee in the kindly and patriotic spirit in which they are written, and with that broad liberality and charity that always ought to exist among friends who differ in opinion and action, I am, yours respectfully,

CHAS. LINDLEY.

Southern Trunk Line Railroad.

While politicians are raising issues that attract the attention of the whole country, and inspire apprehension lest the bond of union between the North and South can never be restored to its original strength, a number of quiet, unpretending business men have been at work connecting the two sections with those iron bands which rarely fail to create a feeling of fellowship. The Chicago and Charleston Railroad was commenced nearly two years ago, has been pushed forward with great energy, and is now regarded as beyond the vicissitudes which in the last two years have checked the progress of other enterprises of like character. This road will constitute a trunk from Chicago to Charleston, South Carolina. Commencing at Chicago, the route crosses the Illinois State line at Dyer, thence through Indiana to the Ohio River at Vevay, thence through Kentucky to London, thence via Spartanburg to Charleston. A portion of the road is already in operation, under different companies, which will be consolidated with the new company when the gaps shall be filled, making one continuous line from Chicago to Charleston. One hundred and five miles out of Chicago toward Indianapolis are completed, and the remainder pushed rapidly under contract. In about two years it is expected that the entire line will be open for business. Its completion will form an epoch in the history of Charleston, from which, unless the lessons of experience are delusive, that city will commence a new career in material progress.

Charleston is the natural seaport for the Southeastern States. It commands the trade of an immense area of the most valuable agricultural land in the United States. Cotton, the great staple of this section, is more profitable than grain. As a consequence, this cotton region is a great market for grain and provisions. It is estimated that fifty millions of bushels of corn are consumed annually in the States which will be supplied by this road. The railroad will open up this thinly populated, and at present unproductive country to settlement. A large portion of the land is now owned in large quantities, and in the present disturbed condition of labor is indifferently cultivated. The elements of a great prosperity are inherent in the soil. The great staple of the South is like gold—it is in demand everywhere. The country needs an infusion of new blood—new ideas of industry—and these it will get with a railroad bringing into its midst the trained workers of the great Northwest. The road will pass through a vast extent of fertile territory, a portion of which is populous, hitherto untapped by any railroad, and will afford that measure of exchange of products which conduces to the prosperity of both sections. As a humanizing element the influences of a railroad cannot be estimated. It is safe to say that if the South had been traversed by railroads as the North is, there would have been no war between the sections. A great deal of the ill feeling between the North and South has arisen from want of acquaintance. Each section had exaggerated ideas of the peculiarities of the other. This was curiously illustrated in the meeting of people of both sections on the common ground of California. Men from New England and from the South met with a reserved air. They were prepared to dislike each other. But in brief time this instinctive feeling of dislike wore off. It seemed as if friendships were quite as common and as lasting between men from different sections as between those from the same State. If the North and South had known each other as well as Northerners and Southerners in California knew each other, some bloody pages in our national history would never have been written. The need for intercourse is no less urgent now than then. There are still men base enough to fan the flame of sectional hate for purposes of their own. By falsehoods, half truth and constant reiteration of isolated facts, the people of one section are half persuaded that the people of the other are akin to demons. The railroad, affording constant and cheap means of intercourse, is the conservator of peace most in keeping with our modern ideas.—*S. F. Daily Call.*

TWO KINDS OF GIRLS.—There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, etc., whose chief delight is in all such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home—the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room, the sick room and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is frequently a torment at home; the other is a blessing. One is a moth, consuming everything about her; the other is a sunbeam, inspiring life and gladness all along the pathway. Now it does not necessarily follow that there shall be two classes of girls. The right modification would modify them both a little, and unite their characteristics in one.

The Late Attorney General on the Louisiana Outrage—His Speech in New York.

The Hon. William M. Evarts was introduced, amid applause and cheers. He thought that no Republican could honestly complain that he had not been treated with consideration in the call and purpose of the meeting. No better opportunity than the present for the opposition party to make capital for itself had ever been afforded. But they had not tried to take advantage of the opportunity. The people of New York understood that patriotism and love of civil liberty were not the property of any political party. "You are assembled here," said he, "to teach every political party that there are limits to their competitions which no political party can go beyond. You are here to teach political parties that when, without any demonstrations of violence or any attempt at insurrection, the people of a sovereign State undertake to manage their own Government, no soldier can interfere." [Applause.] "The people," he continued, "arose against the rebellion to preserve the integrity of their territory and to uphold their Constitution. Every officer of the United States takes a solemn oath to sustain the Constitution, but the President swears to sustain, protect, and defend the Constitution." Mr. Evarts added that under the Constitution the Federal Government could not interfere with the Government of a State except to suppress violence or insurrection, and that intervention must be requested by the Legislature of the State or by the Governor when the Legislature cannot be convened. In Louisiana the Legislature was in session and the Governor had no power to represent it in a demand for Federal intervention. The Legislature of Louisana having elected its Speaker, and some confusion having arisen, the Speaker asked some army officer to speak to the disturbers. Gen. De Trobriand spoke to them, and there was peace, and the insurrection, if there had been any, was over. Then Gov. Kellogg asked Gen. De Trobriand to take out five members of the Legislature, and it was done. "Although Gen. De Trobriand and his superior officer, Gen. Sheridan, were blamable," said the speaker, "those who gave them their authority must be held responsible. Although Gov. Kellogg deserves impeachment, he must not be held primarily responsible. He wielded the authority of the United States, and whoever sustains him must show that the Constitution of the United States justifies it, or he must answer for it." [Applause.]

The speaker thought that the injury done to Louisiana was done to all the States, as the Legislature of Louisiana and those of the rest of the States were all parts of the Government of the country. When the rights of one State were violated, we were not sure of the preservation of the rghts of any State. If the President had the right to interfere in Louisiana, he might at a future time claim the right to interfere with the counting of the vote cast for a President and declare a man elected who did not receive a majority of the votes. He did not believe, however, that such an interference would ever be attempted, for the common sense of the people which made our Government strong would step in and say that a President who took his seat in such a manner should have nothing but curses and imprisonment. When parties divided on the question of sustaining usurpation by a President, then the Government was at an end. Mr. Evarts thought, however, that even though the Republican majority in Congress should sustain the right of soldiers to decimate the Legislature of a sovereign State, the Republican party should not to be held responsible until they had had a chance to say whether they sustained that right. He believed that Republican Congressmen who justified the acts of the soldiers in Lousiana would find that they had as few friends in their own as they had in the Democratic party. Mr. Evarts cited a law passed by Congress which requires the President before he can suppress an insurrection in a State, to issue a proclamation ordering the insurgents to disperse, and said the President did issue such a proclamation some months ago, and the insurgents, if there were any, dispersed. Now if any of the people of Louisiana intimidated freedmen or other voters at the election last fall, the President should then have interfered to prevent indignity to the meanest elector. But to disperse the Legislature of that State three months after the election, when no insurrection existed, simply because he or some military officer thought that somebody was intimidated at that election, was an act unwarranted by the Constitution or the laws of the country. "In time of peace," said the speaker in conclusion, "the civil authority must be superior to the military, and all powers, all authorities, and all magistrates must be the servants of the country's laws."—[Long continued applause."

A SUBTERRANEAN FIRE BENEATH PITTSCURGH.—A subterranean fire is raging in the portion of the city of Pittsburgh known as Herron's Hill, which threatens serious consequences to about 500 acres of improved property. In digging out for Thirty-third street against the bank some three or four months ago, the workmen discovered a stratum of the coal which is so plenty in the city. In order to warm the coffee for their lunches they discovered this to be just the place, and acordingly lit fires at the mouth. Gradually this slight blaze has developed itself till now it is a perfect volcano, whose ominous roaring can easily be heard by persons traveling over the surface. No efforts have been made to extinguish this blaze, and now it is spreading fearfully fast, endangering life and property. Herron's Hill is the highest point in Allegheny County, and on its summit is located one of the water-reservoirs, which has been but lately erected. Water was recently put into it, but it leaked out. Lately, however, it was found that this water did not pass out altogether from leaks but that a portion has evaporated in steam, caused by the immense fire raging below. There is danger of the work caving in, and should it go, the flames will receive additional draught, and will thus be the harder to subdue, and have a tendency of spreading the fire still further. The ultimate result of this subterranean fire can hardly be told at present. Millions of improved property lie on the hill and in close proximity to these burning mines, and, should any settling of earth occur at any point, the result would be most disastrous. Efforts will be made to conquer the flames by sapping and mining, but it will take months, and perhaps years, to extinguish this mass of burning hundreds of feet below the surface.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

"Not Half Unfolded Yet."

The inhabitants of California have but just begun to realize the vast capabilities of this State. Our mineral resources are but partially understood, for, as years pass by new mines will be discovered, until the production of gold and silver will both be greatly increased; but our mineral resources are trifling when compared to our agricultural capacities.

The Virginia City *Enterprise*, edited by a Californian, sees the future in a similar light to ourselves. That journal says:

In California at this time orange trees can be seen in the bud, in blossom and with their golden fruit just ready to fall to the ground. This is not common to any locality, but can be seen anywhere from Red Bluff to San Diego, wherever the people some years ago were thoughtful enough to drop an orange seed into the earth. One paper speaks of over a thousand orange trees in one locality laden with this beautiful fruit. Luxuriant oranges grow in Grass Valley and at Bidwell's Bar, where snow falls every Winter. The wonders of the Golden State are not half unfolded as yet.

Twenty years ago the agricultural resources of the State were considered trifling; but one production after another has proved successful, until the people are lost in amazement. First it was wine, which continues to increase in quantity and quality until we realize that the interest is destined very speedily to become all-important. Then wheat, which he knows can be produced in quantities beyond the capacities of shipping to transport it to market. Now come cotton and tobacco, which are destined speedily to become great staples. But, who would have believed ten years ago that semi-tropical fruits could have been grown successfully in the greater portion of California?—*S. F. Call.*

SAVING IS WEALTH.—One great cause of present poverty is the failure of our common people to appreciate small things. They do not realize how a daily addition, be it every so small, will soon make a large pile. If the young man or young woman of to-day will only begin, and begin now, to save a little from their earnings and plant it in the soil of some good savings banks, and weekly or monthly add their mite, they will wear a happy smile of competence when they reach middle life. Not only the desire, but the ability to increase it will also grow. Let clerk and tradesman, artisan and laborer, make now, at once, a beginning. Store up some of your youthful force and vigor for future contingency. Let parents teach their children to begin early to save. Begin at the fountain head to control the stream of extravagance, to choose between poverty and riches. Let our youth go on in habits of extravagance for fifty years, and we shall have a nation of beggars, with a moneyed aristocracy. Let a generation of such as save in small sums be reared, and we shall be free from all want. Do not be ambitious for extravagant fortune, but do seek that which is the duty of every one to obtain, independence and a comfortable home. Wealth and enough of it is within the reach of all. It is obtained by one process, and by one only—saving.

THE PALACE HOTEL.—Aside from the Palace Hotel, San Francisco has seven large hotels. These have accommodation for 2,150 guests. The value of the land upon which they stand is nearly $3,000,000. The buildings cost $1,365,000 and their furniture nearly $825,000. The rents paid by their landlords range from $1,000 to $4,000 per month. The largest of the seven hotels has accommodation for 400 guests. The Palace Hotel, to be occupied in September of the present year, may be said to have been actually commenced in January of last year. As it is by far the most important building in course of erection in the city, it commands special attention. The Palace has a frontage of 275 feet on Market street (between Second and Third) by a depth and front on New Montgomery street of 340 feet, and also has frontages on two minor streets. It covers over 95,000 square feet, and is seven stories high. The Palace will be opened in September next, with Warren Leland as Lessee, and it is supposed that 1,200 people will find first-class accommodation within its walls. The hotel will cost about $1,000,000. The colossal appearance of the building, and the air of comfort with which it is invested, render it a pleasant feature of the city, and already it is pointed out to visitors with commendable pride.

GRANT DISCROWNED—THE LONDON TIMES GIVES HIM A KICK.—When we turn to read General Grant's message, one thought occurs to us that can not be shaken off from beginning to end of our perusal. The President's position is not what it was. He is still President, and cannot be removed from his office until March, 1877, but he has received a warning that his second term then comes to an end, the meaning of which cannot be misapprehended. Though not unseated, he is practically discrowned and as we follow one train of his observations, the reflection arises, whether he has been, consciously or unconsciously, induced to make them under any dreamy hope that they might serve to secure that re-election for a third term which has been supposed to be the object of his ambition. When passing from this, we take up another group of suggestions, a second thought occurs to us—whether Congress will pay any attention to the recommendations of a Chief Magistrate the end of whose authority is clearly defined. This second speculation may be set at rest without any doubt or hesitation. The present Congress will do nothing.

THE Boston *Post* states, as an interesting fact to single gentlemen, that there are fifty-four widows of generals and two hundred and seventeen of colonels, on the pension rolls.

STEWART, the dry goods duke, is in trouble. Not financially, for he is worth over twenty millions, but his health is failing.

The Yolo Democrat,

With Half-Sheet Supplement;

MAKING SIX PAGES EVERY WEEK.

Contains all County Official Advertisements.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, January 29th, 1875.

DEATH OF AN EMPEROR.—The Emperor of China is dead. His successor is only five years old, and it is uncertain who will be regent.

LIVE STOCK.—California has 218,010 horses, 22,002 mules, 33,308 beef cattle, 5,074 oxen, 189,760 cows, 113,505 calves, 49,676 goats, 253,122 hogs, and 4,114,149 sheep.

DEATH OF A MAYOR.—The Mayor of Oakland, Hon. Henry Durant, formerly President of the State University, died on Friday last at his residence, of congestion of the lungs.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Efforts to obtain artesian water in Sonoma County have been very successful, finding excellent water at from 150 to 250 feet in depth. Such wells, with iron tubing, cost from $300 to $450 each.

A USEFUL WORK.—The *Statistician* is the title of a valuable monthly publication just commenced in San Francisco by L. P. McCarty. It contains a large amount of useful statistical information. Price $2 per year.

A ONE DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—*Wood's Illustrated Household Magazine* is certainly a very cheap one at the above price. The January number contains a large amount of interesting reading matter. Published at 41 Park Row, New York City.

HOW THE GRANGERS VIEW IT.—The Louisiana and Mississippi Patrons of Husbandry have issued an address to the Order throughout the country endorsing the report of the Congressional Sub-Committee as the simple truth. Of course they do.

THE CORRUPTED.—Don Piatt asserts that he can point out fifty-two members of Congress, who each got $1,000 of the Pacific Mail Corruption Fund. He says, furthermore, that three of them are members of the Ways and Means Committee. And now dame rumor says that Don Piatt himself is among the guilty ones.

A NEW FIELD.—J. F. Linthicum, of the *Vallejo Daily Independent* is announced to take charge of the new paper at Merced, which is to succeed both the *Argus* and the *Tribune*, the material of both offices to be united. It is unnecessary for us to say that Mr. Linthicum will publish an A No. 1 paper. We hope he will be able to make it profitable for himself as well as for the people.

NEW MUSIC.—From the leading music house of M. Gray, 623 and 625 Clay St. San Francisco, we have received the following new music: The Land O' the Leal, ballad, by Austin F. Turner; Musette, instumental; Kathleen Magrey, song, by H. Millard; He is not Here, song, by H. Tucker; Take Back Every Token, song, by Schulthes; Stars the Night Adorning, song, by Wekerlin. Order as above.

SAINT NICHOLAS.—The February number of this best of children's magazines is received, and is really a splendid number, full of life and the best kind of entertainment at the same time. Since the *St. Nicholas* was started it has been constantly improving until it outranks all competitors. Send $3 (currency) to Scribner & Co., New York City, with your address, and you will receive St. Nicholas for 1875.

ANOTHER STORM COMING.—The Signal Service Bureau has telegraphed the authorities at Mare Island that a heavy storm was brewing, and to detain the steamer Pensacola—that it would probably reach California Wednesday or Thursday of this week, and would be a very severe one. As we go to press, Thursday P. M., the sky is overcast with heavy clouds, with a light wind from the northeast. It is well to "put our house in order," come what will. Clear this morning

WELL PUT.—Zach. Chandler, the celebrated blood-letter, was recently defeated in the Michigan Legislature, being a candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate. The Hillsdale (Mich.) *Democrat*, published while the election was pending, gave the following recipe for electing Chandler: "Send a file or United States troops into the Legislature headed by a United States office holder, let that office holder point out eight or ten members of the legislature that are anti-Chandler men and then let the troops eject them from the capitol, and then let the Chandler men elect Zach. That is the way they do now at New Orleans."

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for February is an excellent number of a magazine which it would pay every person to read for the practical information it contains. It opens with a spicy sketch of "What I know about Doctoring:" Contains, also, Hygiene in Schools; Catarrh; Popular Physiology, illustrated; Diphtheria, Cause and Cure; The Treatment of Sick People; Maize or Indian Corn varieties, with Recipes for Cooking, A Medical Education; Physicians for Schools; Effect of Fear on Health; Nice Christmas Dinner; How to Relieve the Poor; Food for the Timid; Clothing Children. The articles are all seasonable and practical. Now is a favorable time to subscribe. Only $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Address S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

Useless Organization.

It is evident that there will be but two great political parties in the next campaign, and those the Democratic and Republican parties. The elections throughout the country last fall ought to be sufficient evidence of this, for the result of those elections proved, if it proved anything, that all the opposition parties of the country who could unite with the Democrats had done so in order to defeat the corrupt Radical party and take the reins of the government which is being so shamefully mismanaged by them out of their hands and place then in the hands of honest, law-abiding constitution-loving citizens. There is no material difference in the principles advocated by the Independents and Democrats, while the latter have perfect organization throughout the Union. Both oppose military government, the growing greed of monopolies, the dishonesty and recklessness apparent in every department of the national government, and favor a true government of the people, for the benefit of the people and not of office-holders alone.

On our first page will be found the letter of withdrawal of Judge Lindley, from the Independent State Central Committee. The reasons he gives are eminently sound and patriotic, and we refer our Independent friends in this county thereto. At the same time we extend to them an invitation on behalf of the Democracy of Yolo, to come into the Democratic fold, where we can all act in harmony against a common enemy, and that enemy one which we all, Democrats and Independents, believe to be the enemy to the best interests of our country and the perpetuity of true republican institutions. Friends, we invite you to come.

WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT?—Judge Dibble, of New Orleans, in a letter to the Congressional Investigating Committee, asks the question very plainly—"Has Louisiana a Republican form of government?" and then replies "I answer without hesitation and unequivocally, No." He then continues:

"The existing Government is not the product of an election fully ascertained by regular process of law, but of a revolution or rather of a counter revolution set in motion to check another. It is not my purpose to discuss that clause of the Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government, with the purpose to define such a form of government. I will rest content with the suggestions that I have called the attention of Congress to, on the existing Government in one of the States which is not republican in form. What, then, is the duty of Congress? Our position is not dissimilar to that we occupied in 1867. The State was then reconstructed. Let the process be repeated, and, mayhap, with the experience we have had we can do better; we can scarcely do worse. I care not what plan be adopted, so that we may have peace and order, perfect fairness, and equal justice for all."

A BLACK LIST.—According to a late dispatch from Washington, Richard B. Irwin appeared before the Ways and Means Committee on the 21st and submitted the following list of persons to whom he had paid money in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy matter: C. Abert, $7,000; O. J. Averill, $10,000; J. G. Berrett, $10,000; E. B. Carmack, $2,000 or $5,000; A. B. Corbin, $3,600; L. E. Chittenden, $5,000; B. H. Cheever, $500; H. G. Fant, $12,000; John W. Forney, $25,000; Samuel A. Hatch, about $20,000; S. R. Ingham, $10,000; William Moran, (don't recollect); Alex. W. Randall, $10,000; John D. Rice, $25,000; Wm. B. Shaw, $15,000: C. H. Merrill, $500; Jno. G. Schumaker, $300,000; A. H. Whiting, $100,000. This list included all the persons employed by him, and he knew only two others employed, viz: William S. King, to whom he paid $125,000, and R. C. Parsons who received $10,000, both by order of Stockwell.

SENATOR JOHNSON.—Ex-President Andrew Johnson was on Tuesday last elected by the Tennessee Legislature to the United States Senate amid great excitement. This announcement is received throughout the country with rejoicing. A telegram from Nashville the 20th, says:

The enthusiasm and excitement over the election of Andrew Johnson as United States Senator is beyond description. He made a speech of thirty minutes this evening to a crowd of 10,000 people, announcing his adherence to Democratic principles, as exemplified in his administration of the Government, and set forth in his former speeches. He denied having made any concessions to the Republicans in the contest, or the making of any terms with other candidates. He declared he was elected on the broad platform of the Constitution.

We are glad to hear of Mr. Johnson's election, for we are satisfied that he will make it warm for the Radical no-law men in Congress.

A NEW YORK EDITOR ARRESTED IN WASHINGTON.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, was subpœnaed by the House of Representatives to Washington for information, and while there and the guest of Mr. Speaker Blaine was arrested at the suit of A. R. (Boss) Shepherd, on a charge of libelling him in the New York *Tribune*. This provoked inquiry in the House, and Mr. Blaine was also greatly incensed at the arrest while Mr. Reid was his guest, considering it a direct insult to himself. It is thought, too, that this is the commencement of an open rupture between Grant and Blaine, who are known to be rival candidates on the Republican side for the Presidential nomination. At any rate, the arrest of Mr. Reid is looked upon as a gross outrage—one that will be stoutly resented by the American people.

Extraordinary Backdown.

The Supreme Court is supposed to be a very sound body of lawyers, and to know just what they are about—that they do not decide a case until they have become entirely satisfied as to all the pros and cons, and then to make a final decision. But it seems the Supreme Court of this State is not so constituted, judging from the following which we take from the *Post*:

"The most extraordinary—blunder, shall we call it—the court has ever made has been pointed out by the *Record*. The Court has decided the same case twice and decided it opposite ways, both times giving its reasons. This was not a case of rehearing, but of actual—shall we say oversight—that the case had already been decided by themselves. The case was Bradbury, appellant, vs. Cronise, respondent. The first decision was filed July 18, 1873, and will be found in volume 46, page 287, California Reports. The Julian mine had been bonded by one Schnabel to Cronise, and the latter employed men in the mine and in preparing a mill site. Cronise failed to pay for the work done, and liens for the work, both on the mine and mill site, were filed against the mine. The Fourteenth District Court found that the mill site belonged to the mine, and enforced the liens for work on both properties against the mine. The Supreme Court sustained the judgment. The mine owners thereupon paid the liens—9,000, and the matter was forgotten. A week or two ago the lawyers and principals on both sides were astonished to see Bradbury vs. Cronise figuring again in Supreme decisions—and still more astonished to find that without any explanation or reference to what had gone before, and without any solicitation on the part of either side, the Court had filed another opinion diametrically opposite to the first and declaring that no lien for work done on the mill site could hold against the mine. The case, which has been settled and paid in accordance with the first final decision of the Supreme Court, is now reversed and remanded for a new trial by the second final decision of the Supreme Court. The first decision appears to have been the unanimous opinion of the Court and the second bears the signature of Chief Justice Wallace, with McKinstry, Niles and Crockett concurring.

FALSE.—The Radicals, ashamed of the military interference invoked by the Administration party in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, which has brought down such a storm of indignation from one end of the land to the other, are very anxious to escape the odium of that revolutionary proceeding. Hence they are trying to make it appear that the military were first called upon to interfere by the Conservatives, which is not true. The "military arm" was already there by order of the General in command and with the connivance of the President of the United States, who had sent Sheridan there previously at the request of Kellogg, the usurping Governor. What the Democrats did do was simply to request the officer already in the building to preserve order among the outsiders in the lobby, so that there should be absolutely no interference with the lawful proceedings of the members in effecting an organization. But the Radicals find they have made a terrible blunder, and that an outraged people will hold them to a strict account for their illegal and unconstitutional military interference by the army of the nation with the civil government of a sovereign state of the Union. They may squirm and twist and misrepresent the truth as much as they please, but they are judged and convicted by the people of worse than illegal acts, and the more they defend and apologize for their wrong doing the more severe will be the sentence pronounced against them. They cannot escape.

THE "INDEPENDENTS."—A meeting of the State Central Committee of the People's Independent Party, was held in San Francisco on Thursday last. F. S. Freeman represented Yolo county, notwithstanding the fact that he was twice chosen by the Radical party of the county as Representative in the Legislature. Having been so recently heralded as a candidate for Governor by the Radicals, it looks strange that he should so soon forsake his late friends and join himself to new idols. The following resolutions were adopted after some discussion:

Resolved, That the People's Independent party of California will nominate candidates for all offices, State, county, district, city and township, as well as members of Congress authorized to be voted for at the general election to be held in September, 1875, and will place such ticket before the people for their suffrages, and will use all lawful and honorable means to secure its election.

Resolved, That for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State officers, members of Congress, a State Convention of this party is hereby called, to be held in the city of Sacramento, at such time during the coming Summer, and in such manner, as may hereafter be determined upon by the Executive Committee, which is hereby instructed and charged with the duty of carrying out in full force the resolutions offered.

WHAT SAYS THE "TRIBUNE."—The New New *Tribune* thus plainly discourses to the Administration at Washington on the Louisiana situation:

To-day a minority Legislature never elected by the people, but foisted upon them by the most barefaced frauds, without regard to ballots or returns or anything but the necessities of a wicked and corrupt ring of politicians, sits in New Orleans under the protection of Federal bayonets, and undertakes to legislate for the State. Nothing in the history of even the great conspiracy by which the Border Ruffians undertook to seize the Territory and State of Kansas can furnish any parallel for this crowning iniquity of the Federal Administration."

MARYSVILLE FLOOD.—We publish accounts of the situation at Marysville from which it will be seen there must have been great suffering with the loss of only one life, a boy 6 years of age, but the loss of property is immense. Aid was poured in however immediately by Sacramento, San Francisco and other points. Collections were taken up in several churches here on Sunday last for the same purpose. The waters have receded now, and the sufferers are trying to get things in living shape again.

THE LOSSES AT MARYSVILLE.—The *Appeal* of January 26th gives the following as the estimated losses by the late flood at Marysville:

Hochstadter & Bro., $20,000; W. T. Ellis, grocer, $25,000; Buckeye Mills, $20,000; Traynor & Ellis, Marysville Mills, $20,000; Batchelder & Co., $8,000; Knight, forwarding merchant, $2,000; Jewett's Bank, stationery, $200; Pierce & Harvy, bag factory, $3,000; A. P. Spear, $3,000; Shaffer & Woods, furniture, $1,000; E. C. Ross & Co., crockery, cutlery, etc., $5,000; N. D. Popert, bazaar, $4,000; Wm. Eberlein, liquors, $4,000; G. Horning, drugs, $10,000; George M. Fronk, $1,800; A. Suss & Co., clothing, $15,000; Wm. Kline, hatter, $3,000; B. Rosenberg, $6,000; Bell & Garrett, grocers, $2,000; Charles Schwartz, stoves and tinware, $3,000; G. North, $3,000; W. C. Fletcher, dry goods, $15,000; Cooley & Cady, crockery, $2,000; T. Dougal, dry goods, $8,000; J. Rohr & Co., furniture, $4,000; J. Shyer, dry goods, $12,000; E. Weinlander, dry goods, $6,000; Walsh & Kelleher, dry goods, $2,000; C. Ansorg, furniture, $4,000; Fisher & Flannery, boots and shoes, $5,000; Scott & Flint druggists, $5,000; Wm. Cohn & Co., dry goods, $15,000; Rideout & Smith's Bank, stationery, $25; D. S. Hoams, grocer, $3,500; Louis Lask, clothing, $1,000; Hikok & Duffey, furniture, $3,500; N. Schneider, clothing, $500; Wagner & Bro., jewelry, fancy goods, etc., $15,000; Stone & Howard, jewelry, $500; A. W. Cumberson, grocer, $1,000; Dr. Flint, drugs, $3,000; W. H. Denton, hay and grain, $3,000; Thompson & Son, broom factory, $1,000; H. M. Harris, saddler, 1500; Union Lumber Company, $7,000; Cooley & Lewis, grocers, $4,000; Marysville Foundry, $4,600; Terstegs & Lauber, $10,000; W. H. Knight, forwarding merchant, $2,000; T. J. Power, saloon, $1,000; Marysville Gas Company, $2,000; A. Gibson, paper hanging, picture-frames, etc., $5,000; J. U. Hofstetter, grocer, $5,000; A. M. Winn, bazaar, $4,000; Kertchem & Watson, bakers, $2,000; J. Knorsa, baker, $2,000; C. Mehl, baker, $1,000; Marysville Woolen Mill, $30,000; J. Worms, clothing, $3,000; T. Boon, grocer, $8,000; J. K. Hare, grocer, $2,000; T. J. Sherdan, bookstore, $2,000; Elwell & Co., grocers, $8,000; Empire Foundry, $3,000; J. Kennel, saloon, $1,000.

New Advertisements.

Julius Martin,

SUCCESSOR TO

SNOWBALL & MARTIN,

MAIN STREET,

Knights Landing,

YOLO COUNTY, CAL.,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS

AND ALL KINDS OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SELLS ON REASONABLE TERMS

—AND AT—

SMALL PROFITS.

☞ THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. ja29-3m

LAMBERT & DEWITT,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Practice in all the Courts of the State. Office, one door east of Express Office, up stairs. ja29-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge.

Also, Three Ranches and Three Town Lots in Woodland for sale at reasonable rates. ja29

PRATHER & BROTHER,

DENTISTS,

Bank Building, corner Main and First streets, Woodland. ja29

Notice to Whom it May Concern.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL PERSONS THAT my lawful wife, MARY E. WICKWIRE, has without cause or provocation left my bed and board, and that she does not now and has not for some time past lived with me; therefore I take this method of warning all persons against harboring or trusting the said Mary E. Wickwire on my account in the expectation that I will settle her bills, as I shall not pay any indebtedness of her contracting after this date.

Dated Knights Landing, Jan. 29th, 1875.
ja29-1m HENRY WICKWIRE.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, until FEBRUARY EIGHTH, 1875, for the grading of the County Road from Rupley's Corner to Brown's Corner. For terms, plans and specifications, bidders are referred to Supervisor J. K. Smith.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
ja29-td By D. M. BURNS, Deputy

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. ja22-1y

New Advertisements.

YOLO Poultry Yards!

NOT EQUALED ON THIS COAST.

J. F. FRIGGENS,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,

Having imported from the most celebrated yards of England and the Eastern States the following varieties:

Buff Cochins,
Golden Spangled Polands,
Light Brahmas,
White Leghorns,
And Houdans.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.

☞ All Fowls and Eggs purchased at my yards are warranted to give satisfaction, or no sale. Address,

ja29-3m J. F. FRIGGENS, Woodland.

GREAT OPENING

—AT THE—

Boot & Shoe Store

WE ARE JUST OPENING THE

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

That ever was opened in Woodland.

THESE GOODS ARE OF THE

BEST QUALITY:

Having been Bought Cheap for Cash;

—AND—

WE OFFER THEM AT

—A—

GREAT REDUCTION!

☞ ALL GOODS ARE "a"

WARRANTED!

Ordinary Repairing to All Goods Bought of Us Free of Charge.

L. KAMINSKY & CO.

N.B.—We Call Special Attention to our Own Made Boots and Shoes.

2,3p,ja23-3m

WM. McLOUGHLIN,

Merchant Tailor

—AND—

PRACTICAL CUTTER!

Respectfully announces that he has opened business on

Main Street,

And invites the community at large to call and see his assorted stock of

FRENCH BEAVERS, DOESKINS, FANCY CASSIMERE, EASTERN AND OREGON GOODS,

—ALSO,—

FANCY VESTS, Etc.,

Which he will make to order at reasonable prices.

Brown Suits, from $65 to $70; Business Suits, from $36 to $38—in any style; Black Beaver, Brown or Blue Pants to Order, $15 to $16; Fancy French Pants—light—$13, $15 and $16; Working Pants to Order, $3 to $10.

CUTTING AND TRIMMING TO ORDER Promptly Attended to. Also,

Cleaning and Repairing Neatly Executed.

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED, OR NO CHARGE. ja8-3m

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

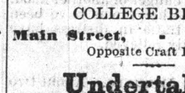
FURNITURE and BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main Street, - Woodland,

Opposite Craft Hotel.

Undertaking



Promptly attended to, and at satisfactory prices.

A Fine New Hearse in connection with the business.

de5-3m J. K. SMITH & CO.

NEW MERCANTILE FIRM.

The undersigned respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the patrons of the late firm of JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO. that they have purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade and business of the above firm, and that they assumed the proprietorship of their store and business on the Thirteenth day of November, 1874.

MR. H. LEVY, the senior member of the new firm, is well known to the people of the county, and the same may be said of MR. Z. HAINES, the junior member, and both have had many years of experience in the mercantile business.

They respectfully ask a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO., and promise to use their best endeavors to satisfy their patrons. LEVY & HAINES.

Woodland, November 16th, 1874. no20-3m

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

WM. R. RAWSON, Proprietor.

The new proprietor proposes to make this house First-Class in every respect. It is all new and clean, handsomely furnished, and in a good location.

The Dining Room

Will continue under the supervision of an experienced caterer, and the accommodations are such as to please guests and patrons in every department. de1-3m

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, on west line of Town of Woodland—1½ acres. For particulars, apply on the premises to A. B. GRIGGS.

Selling Out!

SELLING OUT!!

SELLING OUT!!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS

—AT THE—

S. F. AUCTION STORE,

WOODLAND,

On Account of Ill Health.

We have determined to dispose of our Entire Stock of

CLOTHING!

DRY GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

HATS!

FURNISHING GOODS!

GLASSWARE!

CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.,

At the Most Reasonable Rates.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

—MUST BE SOLD—

AT ANY PRICE,

As we are bound to close the business on account of the ill health of the managing proprietor.

Here is a splendid chance for BARGAINS!

The public are invited to come and see for themselves.

☞ All persons indebted to our firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

GOSLINER & CO.,

ONE DOOR WEST OF BANK, MAIN STREET.

Woodland, January 8th, 1875. ja8

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

New Years Presents

—AT THE—

Ladies' Bazaar,

WOODLAND.

Now arriving, a large and well-selected stock

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS!

—CONSISTING OF—

VASES, BOHEMIAN WARE,

JEWEL CASES,

Parlor and Library Ornaments,

Flower Stands, Russia Leather Goods, French Toys and

DOLLS.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF CHROMOS,

—AND—

Other articles, too numerous to mention.

SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS

Supplied at a large discount from sale prices.

☞ Please send in your Orders in time! Goods will be well packed and forwarded without delay.

Call and Examine Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

P. O. BLOCK, WOODLAND,
December 8th, 1874.

MRS. E. L. FISKE.

dell

J. L. Simpson,

DRUGGIST,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

TOILET PERFUMES,

For the Handkerchief,

Hair Oils, Soaps, Hair Brushes,

ETC., ETC.

A FINE STOCK OF

School Books,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

Initial Note, Diaries, Etc.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Glass, Cigars, Tobacco,

LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,
de19-3m WOODLAND.

TO THE LADIES!

Dress & Cloak-Making!

MISS F. A. FRESE,

Late of Sacramento, has taken up her residence in Woodland, on

THIRD ST., BET. MAIN AND COURT,

And will give her especial attention to the business of

Dress and Cloak-Making!

Having had several years' experience in Sacramento, and conducted this business upon scientific principles, giving entire satisfaction to the ladies of that city, Miss Frese hopes to meet with the same success in Woodland.

Cutting done by the Paris Tailor system—acknowledged to be the best.

Ladies, please give me a trial. ja8-3m

C. H. DAVIS. JAS. VEIRS. WASH. LAMBERT.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. ja10-3m

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

ANNA TRYON, Plaintiff, against HENRY HARGER and D. A. HUDSON, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County of Yolo in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to HENRY HARGER and D. A. HUDSON, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the amended Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said amended Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage described in the said amended Complaint, and executed by the said HENRY HARGER on the Seventh day of September, A.D. 1869, to secure the payment of five certain Promissory Notes on which Plaintiff claims judgment for the sum of Thirty-four hundred and eighty dollars ($3,480) in U. S. gold coin, with interest on the sum of Twenty-four hundred dollars ($2,400) at the rate of one and one-fourth (1¼) per cent. per month from the First of October, 1874, until such time of judgment; and One hundred and fifty dollars ($150) Attorneys' fees and costs of suit; that the premises conveyed by said Mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Thirty-four hundred and Eighty dollars ($3,480) and interest at the rate of one and one-fourth (1¼) per cent. per month as aforesaid, and One hundred and fifty dollars Attorneys' fees and costs of suit, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said HENRY HARGER for the balance remaining due, and also that the said Defendant and all persons claiming by, through or under them may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said amended Complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said amended Complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this Twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
[SEAL.]
HAMILTON & DUNLAP, Attorneys. no27-2m

Delinquent List of Special School Taxes for Woodland School District.

	Am't of Taxes and Costs.
L. P. Craft—Part of lot 1, block 1, Woodland, bounded north by an alley, east by Prior, south by Matteer, west by Davis & Co., and Stegall; also lot bounded north by Caldwell, east by First st., south by Osburn, west by College; Lot 180 by 90 feet..	$28 02
Henry Jackson—Lot in Elliott's Southern Addition to Woodland.....	2 35
J. H. Murray—Lot in Woodland, bounded north by Beamer, east by Davidson, south by Dick, west by county road 20x18 rods.....	2 11
Leland Stanford & Co—Lot in Woodland, beginning at a point 120 feet south and 30 feet west of the northeast corner of Sec. 32, t 10 n, r 2 e Mt. Diablo base and Meridian, running thence south 735 feet, west 435 feet, north 735 feet, east 435 feet to place of beginning.....	1 75
A. W. Tucker—Lots 4 and 5, block 10, Woodland.....	2 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT unless the taxes delinquent, together with the costs and percentage due thereon, as appears in the annexed and foregoing list are paid, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the County Court House, in the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH day of JANUARY, 1875, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P.M., the Real Property upon which such taxes are a lien.

E. BERG, Collector.
WOODLAND, Jan. 7th, 1875. ja8-3t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the general Mercantile business in the Town of Knight's Landing, Yolo County, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, MR. JULIUS MARTIN carrying on the business hereafter on his own account. All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present the same for immediate payment; and all persons indebted thereto are requested to come forward without delay and settle, either by note or otherwise, or their accounts will be put in course of legal collection.

Dated—Knight's Landing, January 6th, 1875.

JOHN W. SNOWBALL,
ja15-4t JULIUS MARTIN.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of C. G. McCormack, deceased.

IN PROBATE COURT, YOLO COUNTY, California.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the estate of C. G. McCORMACK, deceased, to present the same with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his residence about three miles northeast of Cacheville, in said Yolo County.

A. W. MORRIS, Executor.
Dated, Dec. 25th, 1874. de26-6t

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,
Prior to April 1st, 1874.
ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,
Prior to August 1st, 1873.
ON THE ROAD FUND,
Prior to December 1st, 1871.
ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,
Prior to December 15th, 1874.

A. C. KEAN, Treasurer Yolo Co.
Woodland, Jan. 15th, 1874. ja15-8t

Street Improvement Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Woodland, held January 5th, 1875, it was ordered that Railroad street be graded and graveled from Main street to Dr. Strong's residence. Said grading and graveling to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in office of the Town Clerk.

ja15-4t D. M. BURNS, Town Clerk.

Democrats, Republicans

—AND—

LIBERALS!

Elect the man for your Governor whose perceptiveness, benevolence, veneration, firmness and parental love is up to seven; whose accumulativeness is to four, and destructiveness next to nothing; not a bachelor, for he is not a man, strictly speaking. Next, and not least,

CALL ON HUDSON,

And he will make you a New Year's present of a No. 1 pair of $14.00 Boots—providing. He is prepared to make, also, Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes. Orders taken at residence when requested. Hudson's fit of Boots can't be excelled in the State! Fifty dollars on it.

OPP. DUNPHY'S BLACKSMITH SHOP,

ja1-tf MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Whoever

WANTS AN AGREEABLE OCCUPATION, requiring only intelligence, activity and perseverance, and which pays liberally in CASH COMMISSIONS OR BEAUTIFUL GIFTS, should not fail to send to SHERMAN & HYDE, of San Francisco, for circular and terms to agents for

Sherman & Hyde's Musical Review,

A first-class monthly journal of 30 pages, quarto form. Canvassing for it requires no capital, and is profitable. Send for circulars. Try it and see. Address,

ja8-6w **SHERMAN & HYDE,** San Francisco.

Steinway & Sons' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN,

SOLE AGENT,

I Street, between 6th and 7th.

Opposite the Court House,

SACRAMENTO.

PIANOS TO LET.

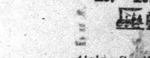
Pianos and other instruments repaired.
no13-3m

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, January 29th, 1875.

Town and County Matters

R. R. TIME-TABLE.



	A.M. Passenger.	Freight.	P.M. Passenger.
Going South..	9:20	6:50	3:48
" North...	11:44	9:35	8:39

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Passenger.	Passenger.
Going South..11:29 A.M.	Going North..5:09 P.M.

Train leaving Woodland at 11:44 A.M. connects with Boat at Knight's Landing for Colusa every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

CAPAY RAILROAD.—Why do not the business men of Woodland, together with those of Capay and the farmers along the route, take right hold and secure the building of this long talked of railroad? The country is so level, with no streams to cross to necessitate the erection of bridges, that the cost of getting the roadbed ready would be comparatively light. The parties interested in the Vacaville, extension to Winters', on Putah Creek, subscribed the required amount of $30,000 to insure the construction of their road in time for the next crop. The distance from here to Langville, at the mouth of the cañon, is but little if any greater, and certainly not a worse country to pass over. Besides, the road in this case could follow the section line due west nearly the whole distance and doubtless the right of way could easily be obtained, as it would not cut up the ranches by running through or across them. Now we believe, from what we have learned in talking this matter up, that if thirty thousand dollars could be raised on subscription and the right of way obtained, outside parties would build and stock the road and have it in running order before many months. And our folks, for their own protection and interest, ought to look into the matter without delay.

A HARD FIGHT.—On Monday and Tuesday the high north wind raised quite a "heavy sea" on the overflowed tules along the line of the railroad between Davisville and Sacramento, which threatened to wash away the railroad embankment, notwithstanding the breakwater the Company had at very heavy expense constructed for its protection. But for the energy displayed the track would have been made impassable. The whole force of employés between Sacramento and Vallejo were hurried thither to protect the road, and did succeed in saving it so that the trains have not been prevented from passing, though in some places the earth was washed out from under the ties close up to the rails. It will probably now be made stronger than ever.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A boy whose name we could not ascertain was thrown from his saddle horse the other day, when his foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged several rods, his body making a mark in the mud as though it were a log. Finally his foot got clear and he jumped up and started after his horse muttering fearful imprecations on the unruly animal, but otherwise—excepting the mud with which he was covered—none the worse for his mishap.

I. O. G. T.—We notice by the Sacramento papers that Yolo Lodge, No. 138, I. O. G. T., of Washington, has had an interesting entertainment, presided over by John Buchanan. Addresses were made by P. S. Dorney, S. W. Bruff and Chas. A. Rogers, the latter of Chicago. Miss Furniss recited a poem, and Messrs. Megowan and Lee addressed the audience. The meeting adjourned with the stirring song of "The Battle Cry of Temperance."

I. O. R. M.—On Monday evening last Great Sachem M. S. Thresher of Stockton, assisted by Dist. Deputy Fred Klays of Davisville, installed the newly elected officers of Shawnee Tribe No 40 of this place, as follows: Sachem, A. C. Kean; Senior Sagamore, Frank Hadsell; Junior Sagamore, F. E. Baker; Chief of Records, J. C. Ball; Keeper of Wampum, Jason Watkins. T. B. Reindollar continues as Prophet another term.

BUSINESS HOUSE.—We call the attention of our readers in the west and northern parts of the county to the card of Mr. J. Martin, merchant, of Knights Landing, who has recently succeeded to the business formerly conducted by Snowball & Martin. Mr. M. was for several years a resident of this place where he is well known as a first class business man; and he will do well by all who favor him with their patronage.

MR. FERGUSSON'S LECTURE, ETC.—This entertainment came off last Saturday evening under very unfavorable circumstances, the weather being particularly disagreeable. We learn, however, that somewhere about one hundred persons were present and expressed themselves well pleased. Mr. Furgusson is expected to appear again in Woodland shortly.

RUNAWAY.—A four-horse team belonging to Mr. Jones ran away from the mill the other day at full tilt and made rapid time toward Davisville. The driver of the Capital 'bus mounted a horse, caught them about a mile out and brought them back all right.

BOREAS.—On Monday and Tuesday a very strong, cold, north wind prevailed in this vicinity which dried up the mud rapidly. It was the hardest norther experienced in two years, but so far as we have learned did no damage.

TAKEN TO STOCKTON.—Sheriff Barney on Tuesday last took to the Insane Asylum at Stockton a demented individual named S. C. Bemis.

District Court—Ramage, Judge.

On Thursday of last week this Court continued from where our summary closed, and has been in session since that time, acting on the following cases:

Duncan vs. Rhodes—Decree granted.

Treadwell vs. Jackson—Judgment for plaintiff, and thirty days stay of proceedings.

Bynum vs. Davidson—Judgment for plaintiff for possession and costs.

Rector et al. vs. Asberry et al.—Continued for term at plaintiffs' cost.

Gillig vs. Magee—Tried and submitted.

Wright vs. Carpenter—Continued for term on application of defendant.

Powers vs. Jackson—Motion to retax costs and modify judgment withdrawn.

Newton & Co. vs. Davidson—Answer, withdrawn, judgment for plaintiffs for $414.75.

Ruggles vs. Mehring—Judgment ordered in favor of defendant for costs.

Martin vs. Martin—Demurrer overruled; five days to answer; set for 28th.

Clear Lake Water Co. vs. Lake Co.—Set for trial May 4th, 1875.

Shepherd et al. vs. Elliott et al.—Demurrer overruled, 20 days to answer.

Fiske vs. Curtis.—Tried and submitted.

W. E. Brown vs. Cal. Silk Culture Co.—On motion of all parties, judgment by consent.

Frost & Bush vs. Bemmerly—On motion of plaintiffs, suit dismissed without prejudice.

Lane vs. Everett—Jury trial demanded by defendant.

Hutton vs. Miller et. als.—Leave granted to amend demurrer to answer.

Lewis vs. Muller.—Leave granted to amend demurrer to complaint.

Lowe vs. Everett—Judgment for defendant for $160. By agreement, verdict set aside; on motion of plaintiff new trial granted.

Powell vs. Powell et al.—Motion and demurrer submitted.

Davidson vs. Morton—Judgment rendered for plaintiff for $800 or return of property. Leave granted to amend complaint without costs.

Plummer vs. Lewis—Copy of complaint and answer filed in lieu of papers lost; case on trial.

Enos vs. Hunt—On application of defendant, continued for term at defendant's cost.

Morris vs. Edgar—Judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff for possession of house and corrall situated on premises sued for.

Dale vs. Freeman & Hall—Demurrer sustained; 20 days' stay of proceedings granted.

Dale vs Laugenour—Same order.

Moore vs. Dresbach et al—Demurrer to amended complaint argued and submitted.

Adjourned to March 12th at 1 P.M.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Town Trustees at their last meeting ordered a fire hydrant put in at the corner of the Capital Hotel to connect with the water mains. It is also proposed to organize a company and give the engine here a thorough trial before deciding upon its purchase.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the publisher, F. W. Helmick, 278 west Sixth st., Cincinnati, Ohio, a splendid new Comic Song and Chorus with Dance attached, words and music by John McVeigh. It can be obtained post paid by remitting 35 cents in stamps.

GOOD SALE.—A rancher of our acquaintance last week sold several hundred sacks of wheat at $1.50. This was just before the rain. He was offered immediately after the rain $50 to keep his wheat and release the purchasers. The market now only warrants $1.35.

BON-BON PARTY.—There will be a bon-bon dancing party at Central Hall this (Friday) evening, which will no doubt be a very pleasant affair, under the management of the same popular committee as a previous one of the same character.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Messrs. Bullock, Ralia, Deitz and others are improving the sidewalk and street in front of their property on Court Street. Lincion Avenue between First and Third streets is being graded.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY AGRICULTURALIST.—Mr. W. J. Collier agent for this excellent farmer's paper has been in town for a day or two. He purposes canvassing the county for subscribers.

RAINFALL.—Since our last report, according to Dr. Parramore's raingauge, we have had ninety-eight one-hundredths of an inch, making a total for the season of 10.67 inches.

TREASURER'S SETTLEMENT.—County Treasurer Kean settled with the State on Tuesday for the term ending Jan. 5th, by paying over to the State Treasurer $54,620.27.

SMALL DELINQUENCY.—The *Mail* learns that the total delinquent list of State and County taxes for Yolo county foots up only $5,433.55—a very close collection.

TAX LIST.—The list of delinquent taxpayers will be published in this paper next week.

ST. VALENTINE.—The enterprising Kierski has his windows full of Valentines already.

GOLD has been found near Peterborough, N. H. Average samples of the vein produced at the rate of over $20 per ton assayed by working process.

For the very best Photographs, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery with an Elevator 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE AMERICAN SARDINE CO.'S Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

In Memoriam.

At the regular meeting of Yolo Lodge, No. 81, F. & A. M., holden at Cacheville, Jan. 16th, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our Subordinate Lodge our dearly beloved Brother William Wagner, whose duty it was, while with us, to answer to the alarms given at the door of our Terrestrial Lodge, but has been ordered by the Supreme Grand Master to advance and give the alarm at the door of that Celestial Lodge, and

WHEREAS, We the more deeply feel the loss, for in him we had a Brother with an attentive ear, an instructive tongue, and a faithful breast; and

Resolved, That by his death the Fraternity has lost a valuable and upright member—his family an affectionate husband and father, loved and respected by all who were intimately acquainted with him; and

Resolved, That the members of Yolo Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the jewels of this Lodge be draped in mourning, and that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to his surviving family, and also that these Resolutions be published in the county papers under the Seal of the Lodge.

GEORGE W. PARK,
A. GRIFFITH,
D. T. DIGGS,
} Committee.

Attest—C. H. BORK, Secretary.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY.—In glancing over the present issue of this magazine we find it to be an interesting number, embracing a table of contents varied by fact and fiction—the former making history, and in doing so exhibiting a true and firm attachment for its motto of "devoted to the development of the country;" and the latter fulfilling its purpose of placing some of the very best sketches of a local and foreign character produced in a similar publication. "The Kearsarge and the Alabama," the first article, is a vivid description of this famous fight, by an eye-witness; followed by "A Sage-brush Alibi," Joaquin Miller contributes a poem, "To the Lion of Venice;" Charles W. Stoddard concludes his "Bloomsbury Lodgings;" "Playing with Fire" closes as graphically as it opened; "How we went to Tivoli," is entertaining; so is "Isabel, or the Peatship of Breda," In "Glimpse at a Central American Republic," "Gold-hunting on Queen Charlotte's Island," and "The Story of Battle Rock," we find condensed material that goes to make up the history of the sunset land. The editor contributes the second chapter of his "Autobiography of a Philosopher." The "Etc." department is unusually full and the "Current Literature" department contains some excellent reviews. John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, San Francisco, Cal. Send $4, and you will get it for a year, postage paid.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The *Examiner* remarks that "the Administration organists have invented a new name for those members of the Radical party who dare question the absolutism of Grant. Such rash persons were formerly called 'soreheads,' but now they are termed 'weak-minded.' The happiness of the expression is especially noticeable when applied to Wm. Cullen Bryant, William M. Evarts, ex-Governor Bullock of Massachusetts, and Charles Francis Adams." The former might possibly apply to the eminent personages named, but scarcely the latter.

General Items.

VASQUEZ is to be hung on the 19th of March.

PARKS' cross levee or dam, near Marysville, was broken by the flood.

THE recent heavy rains have done one good thing—drowned millions of gophers.

VICE-PRESIDENT Wilson says he read Sheridan's banditti dispatch "with horror."

THE rainfall at Dixon for the season is twelve inches, and the prospect for a big crop is good.

THE Benicia people are talking of buying the material of the defunct *Recorder*, and starting a paper.

OREGON is rather a good place for meat eaters. Beef three cents; mutton six cents; pork or veal eight cents per pound.

THE *Bulletin* says that Solano oranges figure extensively in the market stalls of San Francisco, and command the highest price.

THE Grangers of Illinois have just resolved against every form of national, State or county subsidy to railway corporations.

A BARN belonging to Milton Carpenter, of Dixon, burned last Saturday, loss about $500. One of his little children set it on fire.

MARRIED.

In Woodland, Jan. 25th, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, James McHenry and Mrs. E. E. Keithly.

This will no doubt prove a very happy union—one that will help to make smooth the rugged pathway of life for both bride and groom. May joy and happiness be your portion from henceforth.

PAY UP.

As I am making my arrangements to leave Yolo County shortly, all persons indebted to the firm of **READ & WELCH**, either by note or book account, are requested to come forward at once and settle. I will make my headquarters at Simpson's drug store during the next thirty days for that purpose, and all matters of the firm not settled during that time will be handed over for collection forthwith. A. G. READ.

WOODLAND, January 14, 1875. ja15-1m

Reliable Testimony.

It cannot be reasonably supposed that when a person testifies to the efficacy of a remedy whose benefits he has experienced, without solicitation, that he does so for the purpose of misleading the public, or from any other motive than that of gratitude. It is still more unreasonable to suppose that eminent physicians would corroborate the evidence thus given unless they were persuaded of its truth. The proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are constantly in receipt of voluntary testimonials acknowledging the curative and preventive potency of this beneficent tonic and corrective, emanating not only from those who have felt its influence, but also from well known members of the medical profession, both here and abroad, who have witnessed its effects, and prescribed it in their private practice. In the face of such evidence as this, to which the widest publicity has repeatedly been given, it would be absurd to question the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. Skepticism upon this point was long ago disarmed, and they are to day as much respected and far more widely known than many of the official remedies which figure conspicuously in the pharmacopœia. They are universally recognized to be the supreme remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, disorders of the bowels and nervousness, as well as a means of fortifying the system against malarious influences and those which operate injuriously upon the sensitive organs. Whether used as a remedy for actual disease, as a means of building up the broken down physique, or of hastening convalescence, they are never resorted to in vain, and they often restore complete health when prescribed remedies cannot even initiate its recovery. ja22 d&w

THE SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer's wife.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we do not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to receive the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

The WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, *postage paid. No discounts from this rate.*

The DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address,

"THE SUN," New York City.

The Best Paper---Try It!

POSTAGE FREE!

Beautifully Illustrated.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," Now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 4, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A years numbers contain 832 pages and SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars and Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we do not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to receive the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

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"THE SUN," New York City.

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co., are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions.

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COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bought and Sold at Reasonable Prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

COR. MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

Opp. the Masonic Hall.

WOODLAND, June 19, 1874. ja17-3m

J. MCNEIL, Sacramento. L. S. ADAMS, San Francisco.

Adams, McNeil & CO.,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

SACRAMENTO,

Cor. Front and L Streets.

de18-3m

Consumption Cured.

To the Editor of Yolo Democrat:

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000.00

For a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a SAMPLE FREE, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,

69 William St., New York. ja8-26t

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

For 1875!

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—JANUARY NUMBER just issued, and contains over 100 pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with directions for Culture, Colored Plate, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world. Only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for the year. Published in English and German. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y. d&w25

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1874.

A Book for Boys and Girls.

Of this book CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER writes:

"In the bound volume of ST. NICHOLAS, with its glory of red and gold, we have a permanent addition to the literature of the young. Never before has so much literary and artistic talent co-operated in the service of children. It is a continual educator of their taste and of their honor and courage. I do not see how it can be made any better, and if the children don't like it I think it is time to change the kind of children in this country."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1875.

The prospectus of the second volume shows that there is to be no falling off, but an increase in its literary and pictorial attractions. Among other attractive features are

TWO SPLENDID SERIAL STORIES,

"The Young Surveyor,"

by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, author of the Jack Hazard Stories, etc.

"EIGHT COUSINS,"

by LOUISA M. ALCOTT, author of "Little Women," etc.

The peculiar features of ST. NICHOLAS, which have conduced so largely to its popularity, will be kept up with spirit:

Short and easy stories in FRENCH, GERMAN AND LATIN for translation, will appear occasionally; while JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, THE LETTER BOX, and THE RIDDLE BOX, will continue to be full of interest, and the department for very young readers will be enlarged.

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MR. RIDDING will continue his series of delightful and instructive Papers on Practical Subjects.

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New writers, in addition to our present large corps of contributors, will give young people of all ages, Poems, Jingles, Stories, Sketches and Papers on History, Biography, Travel, Adventure, Natural History, Out-door and Indoor Sports, Boys' and Girl's Handicraft, Kinder-garten Games, Literature, Popular Science, with a hearty sprinkling of fun throughout the volume.

Price, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR; but up to January 1st we will send the TWELVE NUMBERS from the year just closed (Vol. I.) FOR ONLY TWO DOLLARS. The same, elegantly bound in red and gold, will be sent, charges paid, for FOUR DOLLARS.

One year's subscription and twelve back numbers, FIVE DOLLARS. One year's subscription and Volume I, bound as above, sent, CHARGES PAID, FOR SIX DOLLARS.

All Postages will be Prepaid by us.

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de11 No. 654 Broadway, New York.

HOLIDAY BENEFIT.

POSITIVE BARGAINS.

SWEEPING REDUCTION.

We shall offer our entire stock of

Dry Goods!

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

At Less than Regular Prices!

In order to reduce our stock one-third. This shall be a bona fide sale for cash, thereby giving our customers a

Grand Holiday Benefit!

We have increased our help so that all may be waited upon with punctuality. This sale will begin

Monday, December 17, 1874,

and continue thirty days, and we would say to the Public that we can exhibit a stock that will compare with any in the city. Don't buy until you have seen our Prices, and examined our goods. Come and have your First Choice of this magnificent assortment.

A Large Assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURS!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Including the following kinds:

Russian Sable,
Bear River Sable,
Astrachan,
Mink,
Beaver,
Black Otter,
Brown Bear,
Black and White Coney,
Blue and White Coney,
Grey and White Coney.

Come without delay and make your purchases for the Holidays of

GILMAN BROS. & CO.,

137 J STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,

Sacramento.

Send for Samples and Prices. de18

ON TRIAL.

"OUR BOYS & GIRLS,"

The Great Popular Illustrated Paper for the Young People of America.

"Our Boys and Girls" is a 16 page, 48 column handsomely illustrated paper, and the largest of its kind in America. Cash prizes are awarded to boys and girls for the best stories and solution of rebus. In order to give all our boys and girls a chance to subscribe for this mammoth paper, we have determined to send it on trial for 6 months for 50 cents, and give every trial subscriber a Prize Cheque entitling them to one chance in the Distribution of the following valuable Prizes:

24 GOLD PENS, with silver plated extension cases.

6 PARLOR TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS, comprising battery, single needle instrument, connecting wires, instructions, etc.

6 AMATEUR PRINTING PRESSES, with type.

6 MAGIC LANTERNS, with 12 slides.

6 MICROSCOPES, magnify 10,000 times.

6 WRITING DESKS, elegant design and finished in cloth.

12 PEARL HANDLED KNIVES.

2 LITTLE NELL SEWING MACHINES.

100 ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS.

The winners of the above prizes will have published in "Our Boys and Girls" their names in full, and the street and number of their houses, thus proving that all of our prizes are really given away. Agents wanted. Send stamps for specimen copy. Address, "Our Boys and Girls," Kansas City, Mo. ja8-3t

"CORN IS KING."

Cooley's Early White Field Corn,

TWO MONTHS EARLIER

Than Any Other Variety.

Will yield as much as any. Escaping the drought of the South and early Fall frosts of the North.

Send stamp for Pamphlet giving Testimonials from "Farmers' Clubs" in different parts of the United States.

Price: 1 Bushel, $4.00; 1 Peck, $1.50; 1 Quart, by mail—postpaid—75c.

Address the originator,

C. C. COOLEY,

ja8 Box 185, Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL

Has changed proprietors. M. FURNISS will run this hotel

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN!

Mr. Furniss, who is well and favorably known throughout the county as a first-class hotel man, will personally superintend the Dining Room and Cooking Department, and assures his guests that no pains will be spared in making this the most pleasant hotel in Woodland.

de4-3m **M. FURNISS.**

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Caster Oil AT E. BYRUM & CO'S.

L. Machefert's

JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET, (UNDER CRAFT HOTEL).

GOLD WATCHES

For Ladies and Gents.

GOLD CHAINS,

Vest, Long, and Necklace,

AMERICAN & SWISS SILVER WATCHES

COIN SILVER CHAINS,

Latest Style Gold Sets,

EARRINGS AND PINS,
GOLD CUFF PINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
GLOVE FASTENERS,
SHAWL PINS
AND LOCKETS,

Gents' Gold Pins, Collar Buttons and Shirt Studs.

DIAMOND, RUBY, EMERALD, AMETHYST, ONYX, CAMEO, GARNET, PEARL, PLAIN & ENGRAVED RINGS

Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Castors, Card Receivers, Etc.,

Coin Silver Spoons, Forks, Card Cases, Thimbles, Etc.,

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,

Spectacles and Eye Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Rubber and Steel,

Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Knives, Guns and Pistols.

Florence Sewing Machines.

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRS DONE IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

L. MACHEFERT,

de18-3m Main Street.

H. WACHHORST,

IMPORTING WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

79 J street, Sacramento,

BET. THIRD AND FOURTH,

Invites attention to his

Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.

Ornamented and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade like coin quality of Silver Forks and Spoons.

JEWELRY. My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.

RINGS. An endless variety of every description, from Plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.

CHAINS. Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain, and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.

SUNDRIES. Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.

WATCHES. Chronometers, Chronographs, (quarter and one-fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will forward to any part of the country at factory prices.

CLOCKS. From the plainest to the finest French Pendules.

DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best workmen and warranted.

My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell cheaper than any other dealer here.

Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.

79 J street, between 3d and 4th.

de20-3m

Furniture & Undertaker's

ESTABLISHMENT!

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING!

A large assortment always on hand, which will be sold at reasonable prices!

—ALSO,—

GENERAL UNDERTAKER,

Having recently purchased the fine new Hearse and Stock of Coffins with the business heretofore conducted by J. H. BROGAN, I am prepared to supply Coffins and Hearse for Funerals anywhere in this vicinity.

Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,

Opp. Peckman's Livery Stables.

de11-3m WOODLAND.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. & MISS PORTER

having purchased the stock and business of Mmes. WILLIARD AND PHILLIPS in the above line, desire to inform the public of the fact, and at the same time solicit the patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

A New Stock of Millinery

Has already been added, so that we can supply anything in that line promptly, and we believe to the satisfaction of everyone who calls upon us. We shall aim to keep the latest styles of goods, and sell them at reasonable prices.

Dressmaking

Will also be a prominent feature with us, in which we feel confident we can please both in style and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

The ladies are respectfully invited to give us a call, examine our goods and leave their orders.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

Woodland, Sept. 11th, 1873. de12-3m

OTTO HANSON,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 106 J STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth. - Sacramento,

Has greatly reduced the price of

GENTS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

GREAT REDUCTION

In all the Fashionable Materials.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of the best quality. de18

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. no21

MINT SALOON

—AND—

CHOP HOUSE,

Cor. K and Second Streets, Sacramento.

FRANK FRARY, - Proprietor.

Would be happy to see his old Yolo friends when they visit the city. de25-tf

Free Excursion

—TO THE—

White House

FOR EXHIBITION!

LARGE ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS DAILY

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A. ALEXANDER is now more than ever prepared to offer his Great Assortment of

Dry Goods!

CLOTHING!

CALIFORNIA

Custom-Made Boots

—AND—

Ladies' and Children's Shoes!

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

I Will Not Sell Out, but Stay

—AND—

UNDERSELL ANY OTHER HOUSE

OUTSIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Every Purchaser will feel satisfied that A. Alexander's

White House

—IS THE—

Only Place in Woodland

Where Goods can be bought

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

All Departments in the House Thoroughly Sorted Up.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

The Largest! The Best! The Latest!

The White House, Woodland.

A. ALEXANDER.

no21-3m

WOODLAND POULTRY YARDS!

Unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED YARDS IN THE **EAST!**

FOWLS for SALE:

BUFF, WHITE, BLACK AND PARTRIDGE

COCHINS!

DARK & LIGHT BRAHMAS!

White and Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Polands, Houdans, and

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS!

Reduced Price!

BRONZE TURKEYS AND ROUEN DUCKS!

Eggs from $3 to $6 per doz.

Address, **DR. W. J. PRATHER,**

Ja15-3m Woodland, Cal.

Fits Cured Free!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!

The only cost being the Express charges, which owing to my large business, are small.

DR. PRICE is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

A study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

No matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Postoffice direction, and Address,

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

ja8-52t 67 William Street, New York.

TREES, SHRUBBERY, PLANTS,

BULBS, FLOWERS, SEEDS, ETC.

I have on hand a large lot of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Shrubbery, in great variety,

Plants, Bulbs, Flowers, Seeds and all things generally found in a well regulated Nursery Establishment. Everything warranted to be as represented.

ORDERS FROM A DISTANCE

Will be promptly attended to—no charge for packing and shipping.

I shall sell all my stuff at the lowest living rates,

For Cash Only!

LOCATION—At the old stand in front of the College, next to Prior's Harness Shop, Main Street, Woodland, where the public are respectfully invited to call and make their selections.

J. E. CARD,

Nurseryman,

Woodland, Dec. 16th, 1874. de11-3m

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

AITKEN & LUCE,

Premium Pioneer Marble Works,

177 K. ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Washstands, Etc., Etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble. Marble at Wholesale and Retail.

JNO. H. BROGAN, Undertaker,

AGENT AT WOODLAND.

no13-3m

New Barber Shop.

PETER MUELLER,

(FORMERLY WITH WM. KNOX,)

Has opened a Barber Shop and Hair Dressing Establishment in Davidson's Building, next door to the Chop-house,

Opp. Capital Hotel,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE POSTOFFICE.

Will be happy to see there his friends, and respectfully solicits a part of the public patronage. de4-3m

PAINTS AND OILS,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

COAL OIL,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, January 29th, 1875.

Hoe Out Your Row.

One day a lazy farmer's boy
Was hoeing out the corn,
And moodily had listened long
To hear the dinner horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the good man shouted in his ear—
"My boy, hoe out your row!"

Although a "hard one" was the row,
To use a ploughman's phrase,
And the lad, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to haze—
"I can," said he, and manfully
He seized again the hoe;
And then the good man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row."

The lad the text remembered long,
And proved the moral well,
That perseverance to the end
At last will nobly tell.
Take courage, man, resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow;
In life's great field of varied toil
Always hoe out your row.

"Banditti Phil"

"Banditti Phil," that is my name,
And shooting people is my game,
Or hanging them, 'tis all the same,
Down in Louisiana.

Now, Mr. Grant, sir, if you please,
Each one you mention, I shall seize,
And decorate lamp-posts with these,
Men of Louisiana.

Like Nero of a by-gone day,
These people shall do as you say,
The white trash shall you homage pay,
Down in Louisiana.

Now, Mr. Grant, I'd like to be,
Judge, jury, hangman—all the three,
To say who'll die, or who go free,
Down in Louisiana.

If your attorney find excuse,
I'll turn my brutal soldiers loose,
And give each Democrat a noose,
Down in Louisiana.

General Items.

WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL died in New York Monday night.

CHICO sent $1,500 to Marysville, and Red Bluff sent $127 50.

FRANCIS KERNAN was elected Senator from New York on Tuesday.

ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY has been elected Senator from Michigan to succeed Zach. Chandler.

SHERMAN Island is flooded, but the other islands of the lower Sacramento are in good shape.

NEVER part for a day without loving words to think of during absence; it may be that you will not meet again in life.

IN a fire on the 20th, at San Francisco, one man was burned and fourteen horses, together with property to the value of $30,000.

IT is thought that Colorado and New Mexico will be admitted as States before the close of the present session of Congress.

CHARLES CROCKER, on behalf of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, remitted $5,000 to Mayor Hawley. That is a good beginning.

TWENTY-EIGHT Chinamen were crushed to death by a snow slide, last week near Genoa, Nevada, and a number of others injured.

THE Japanese Government has appropriated $1,600,000 for the construction of a harbor and wharves at Yokohama—the work to be commenced immediately.

TWO women, who keep a baby-farming establishment at Hollister, Conn., have been arrested on a charge of poisoning five infants within eight weeks.

HENRY L. DAWES, present congressman, was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts yesterday, to succeed Washburne, who succeeded Charles Summer.

THE Senate Committees on Naval Affairs has agreed to abolish the Navy Yards in Washington, New London and Philadelpha. No change is to be made at Mare Island.

THE true wealth of a community lies in the integrity of its citizens, and its chief honor arises, not from the possession of great riches, but the possession of true men.

SANTA ROSA has over sixty different kinds of business houses, and in each kind there are several firms—in some kinds of branches, from ten to twenty-five different houses.

THE Nebraska Legislature has elected A. S. Paddock, formerly acting Territorial Governor, United States Senator. The vote stood—Paddock 37, Thayer 11, Martin 1, Patrick 1.

COLONEL Augustus F. Allen, Democratic Member of Congess elect from the Thirty-third New York District, died at his residence at Jamestown on Thursday. He was 65 years of age.

MAYOR OTIS of San Francisco telegraphed $10,000 to Marysville Friday evening, and sent by express Saturday 25 dozen stockings, 125 pairs of blankets, 30 bozen drawers and shirts and 9 dozen shoes.

SOME one wrote to Horace Grecly inquiring if guano was good to put on potatoes. He said it might do for those whose tastes had become vitiated with tobacco and rum, but he preferred gravy and butter.

THE darkest day in any man's earthly career is that when he fancies that there is some easier way of gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it. His prospects of winning in the long run are miserable enough.

IN Wyoming and Utah Territories women are voters. In Michigan more than forty thousand men at the polls cast their votes for woman suffrage. In many States women are legally elected and do serve on the School Board.

THE report of the Congressional Sub-Committee, which has been in Louisiana investigating affairs, and the message of Grant, who has not been in the State, to Congress, relative to the same matter, do not agree in any particular.

THERE is considerable excitement in Healdsburg and vicinity, over the discovery of a rich silver-bearing rock, about three and a half miles northwest of that town. The rock assays at the rate of seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars to the ton.

BECAUSE "the generous North" did not hang Jeff Davis, says the *Chronicle*, Grant and his military subalterns have a perfect right to break the Constitution as they please. The Commissioners of Lunacy ought to look after the *Chronicle*. It is getting worse every day.—*Post.*

IN addition to the supplies of provisions and clothing for Marysville, the Citizens' Committee of Sacramento, collected $1,208. The Ancient Order of Hibernians sent $200; the Masons, $100; a colored society, $50; and other contributions will swell the amount to over $2,000.

FEARS are entertained of a flood along the Carson River. The snow is melting rapidly, and if the thaw continues, the water will rise rapidly at the Canyon, and overflow the country above. There is nearly two feet of snow in the valley, the greatest fall at any one time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

ANOTHER snow-slide occured in Big Cottonwood Canyon Jan. 21, near the Richmond mine. A party of men with teams engaged in taking down ore in rawhides were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thomas H. Broderick, William Ribber, Charles Dabble, James Breeze, Henry Atkins and Ruben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered.

A NEW ORLEANS special says the Conservatives are collecting evidence to show that two-thirds of the negroes killed in this State have been killed by negroes, and the majority of the remainder caught by white men in the commission of some crime, such as burglary, rape, etc, and killed. Official records will be brought in as evidence in support of these statements.

A rich discovery of another oil well at San Fernando is reported, flowing 100 barrels per day. The last few months have developed wonderful resources at the south of us, but no greater than are lying dormant at Santa Barbara. With asphaltum and petroleum, and mineral wealth that equals if it does not surpass that of neighboring counties, all we lack is the enterprise to effect the necessary developments.

THE San Jose *Patriot*, referring to the Calaveras Creek, of Santa Clara County, as a source of water supply for San Francisco, says: "It is proposed to build a dam 225 feet high, which will flood an area of 258 square miles, provided the reservoir ever became filled. Such a body of water thus reserved would be a constantly threatening danger to all and everything below; but there is no probability of such a dam being constructed. In expectation to it however, land to be flooded has risen from $40 to $100 per acre.

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

Prospectus for 1875---8th year.

THE ALDINE.

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,
ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A MAGNIFICENT CONCEPTION WONDERFULLY CARRIED OUT."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—"THE ALDINE."

"THE ALDINE," while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of "THE ALDINE" will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, "THE ALDINE" is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo, besides!*

The national feature of "THE ALDINE" must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While "THE ALDINE" is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of "THE ALDINE," as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with "THE ALDINE," is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of "THE ALDINE" is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisition as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

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Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"Man's Unselfish Friend"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

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The Union owns the originals of all "THE ALDINE" pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of "THE ALDINE." This feature only applies to subscribers who pay *for one year in advance.* Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

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WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. de25-tf

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New Goods!
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Oil Cloths,
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Etc., Etc.

We would be pleased to have the purchasing public call and examine them, confident that we can please our customers in Styles and Prices in future as well as in the past. We would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

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SUCCESSORS TO JACOBS, MEYERSON & Co.

N.B.—All accounts and notes due to JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO. must be paid to LEVY & HAINES, as they purchased the same with the business. no20

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

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METAL ROOFING,
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,
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CALVANIZED IRON
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All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

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Can be had at my Store.

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The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
For Medicinal Purposes,
—AND—
EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!
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Building and Fencing Lumber,
Shakes,
Doors,
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Of Every Description,
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Between Tackney House and E. L. Clark's Stable,
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All orders promptly attended to.
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Dealer in Produce Generally.
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To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

Fancy patterns, per yard.....50 cts.
Patterns with white warp, per yard.....45 cts.
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Orders left at Porter's store will be promptly attended to.
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ATTENTION, EVERYBODY.

Latest News.

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Manufacturer —IN— And Dealer —IN—

ALL KINDS OF
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Having just returned from San Francisco with a complete assortment of all goods in his line, would respectfully call the attention of those wishing to purchase anything in his line, to his FULL STOCK, which he will sell at very REASONABLE PRICES; his stock consists in part of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
PUMPS AND PIPES, of all kinds,
GAS FIXTURES,
Nails, Screws, Hinges, Etc.,
WASH-BOARDS, CHURNS,
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Waffle Irons,
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AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
RICHMOND RANGE
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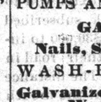

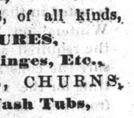

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MACHINES,
SACRAMENTO
—AND—
SAN FRANCISCO,

Offer to the trade the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
Of Goods ever in the Market.

Sweepstake Gang Plows,
Eureka Gang Plows,
Single Plows, Iron and Steel,
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Seed Sowers,
FANNING MILLS,
Feed Mills,
Corn Planters,
Grain Drills.

We are Exclusive Agents for the
Statesman Force Feed Drill
—AND THE—
WINNEBAGO SEEDER AND CULTIVATOR.
Farmers should send for our LIST OF PRICES before buying elsewhere.

The celebrated
BAIN WAGON!
Which has given universal satisfaction as the Best Farm Wagon now in use, can be had ONLY from us or our Agents. no21-3m

Yolo Planing Mill,
MACHINE SHOP,
—AND—
Manufactory for Elevators and Self-Feeders for Threshing Machines,
COR. OF OAK AVENUE AND RAILROAD STS.,
One Block South of Hesperian College.

The undersigned hereby notifies the public that he has leased the Yolo Planing Mill and added to it a Machine and Blacksmith Shop, with a view to establishing a

MANUFACTORY FOR ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And to do a General Milling Business in all its Departments.

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, Scroll Sawing, Wood and Iron Turning, Boring out Steam Cylinders and Douglas Pumps (of any size), Door and Window Frames and Moldings of all kinds made to order, Etc., Etc.

CONTRACTING AND JOBBING

Left to Contractors, House Builders and Carpenters, whose patronage is especially solicited, and

Good Work Guaranteed!

As None but First-Class Workmen will be employed. Besides, he is prepared to do

BLACKSMITHING!

AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
—AND—
STEAM ENGINES!

Will Manufacture Harrows, Cultivators, and anything in his line of business that may be ordered, at as reasonable rates as can be done in San Francisco.
ja2-3m **BYRON JACKSON.**

BUCKEYE AND COTTONWOOD STAGE!

After July 1st, 1874, the Stage for Cottonwood and Buckeye, carrying United States Mails, will LEAVE WOODLAND every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at half-past Six. Returning, will LEAVE BUCKEYE at One P.M., via Plainfield.

Passengers will find this an easy and comfortable conveyance.

All business matters entrusted to me will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.
oc3 J. G. ALLISON, PROPRIETOR.

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Sieber, - - Proprietor,
Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,
Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.
ja21-3m

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 8. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875. NO. 11.

Old Times.

There's a beautiful song on the slumberous air
That drifts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from a clime where the roses were,
And a tuneful heart, and bright brown hair
That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,
And snow-white foreheads are there,
A glimmering cross and a glittering crown,
A thorny bed and a couch of down,
Lost hopes and leaflets of prayer.

A rosy leaf in a dimpled hand,
A ring and a plighted vow;
Three golden rings on a broken hand,
A tiny track on the snow-white sand,
A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song
That sobs on the summer air,
And loneliness felt in the festive throng
Sinks down in the soul as it trembles along
From a clime where the roses are.

We heard it first at the dawn of day,
And it mingled with matin chimes;
But years have advanced the beautiful lay,
And its melody floweth away,
And we call it now "Old Times."

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

At the White House.

The special Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe* says:

There has always been a popular misapprehension concerning the cost of living in the Executive Mansion. Previous to the war, when everything was cheaper than now, it was seldom suggested that the President's salary of $25,000 a year was inadequate to his support. Quite a number of the ante-bellum Presidents retired from office comparatively poor, but this fact was never regarded nor used as an argument in favor of increasing the compensation of the Executive. Their poverty was almost uniformly due to their want of tact and shrewdness in the management of their private affairs, or to their want of appreciation of the value of money. Of the former Thos. Jefferson was a notable illustration, and Franklin Pierce of the latter. I have heard Col. John W. Forney, the intimate friend of Pierce all through his administration, say that the New Hampshire statesman was frequently known to give money out of his own pocket to mendicant office-seekers when he could secure them a place at the public crib. His successor, James Buchanan, with his shrewd, thrifty Pennsylvania training, knew the value of ten cents—you remember the Fremont-Buchanan campaign song entitled "Ten cent Jimmy"—and saved money during his term, besides maintaining the fame of the White House for elegant and liberal hospitality. Buchanan's dinner parties, both before and after he became President, were models in every respect. He always superintended the preparations for them himself, even to the most minute details, and calculated their cost in advance to within a few dollars. During the war, when the premium on gold advanced to 185, and everything else went booming up with it, contractors and others who had suddenly come into possession of large sums of money, which they scarcely knew how to expend, wondered how "poor Lincoln" lived on $25,000 a year. The truth is, Mr. Lincoln not only managed to live on this sum but to save something. But for the wild, shoddy extravagance of his wife, he might have saved more, for his own habits and tastes, as well as those of his children, were exceedingly frugal and simple. It was among the gossip of the times that Mrs. Lincoln had other resources beside the purse of the President upon which she drew, and there was probably something in it; for her ballooning ideas of living, if humored, must necessarily have swamped Lincoln. The "household" under Andrew Johnson was most economically administered by his daughters, two sensible, unpretending ladies, who were general favorites even when their father was a sort of Ishmaelite, politically and socially. Johnson saved between $60,000 and $70,000 out of his salary, but, unfortunately for him, it was gobbled by those Christian bankers, Jay Cooke & Co., in whom poor Andy, like many other misguided persons, placed some confidence.

GRANT'S SHREWDNESS AND THRIFTY MANAGEMENT.

Gen Grant is unquestionably the most thrifty President who has occupied the Executive Mansion for years, not even excepting James Buchanan. He will retire at the close of his term the richest of all our Presidents. His extraordinary and uniform good fortune has followed him in the investment of his money as in everything else, and every "talent" has been made to yield a full harvest. Grant's habits and tastes, like those of Mr. Lincoln, are very frugal and simple. He has one weakness, which in other men might lead to extravagance, namely, an inordinate fondness for horseflesh. But with his "canny" Scotch shrewdness, he indulges this luxury at comparatively little expense to himself. He is a good judge of a horse and has been known to make some very advantageous "trades" or "swaps." It is said that famous Michigander, who is the terror of the British lion—Zach. Chandler—once sold Grant a pair of horses which did not turn out as represented, and which he purchased on Chandler's word, without having seen them. If the Senator expected to "sell" the President as well as the horses, he was doomed to disappointment, for Grant did not drive them half a dozen times until he discovered their weak points, and he made Chandler take them back and refund. The President's St. Louis farm, which is stocked with some of the best blooded animals in the country, furnishes him with all the horses he needs at comparatively little cost. But for the fact that a regular annual sale of thoroughbreds at the St. Louis farm, such as take place at the leading stock farms of Kentucky, might furnish a column or so of scandal for the New York *Sun* and papers of that ilk, it is probable Grant could make as good a display of fine colts as McDaniel, Alexander, McGrath, or the late John Harper. As it is, the surplus stock is quietly worked off at a private sale, yielding, it is said, a good profit. Mrs. Grant, though not the handsomest woman in America, is perhaps one of the best managers. The fact of his having such a wife is only another illustration of Grant's rare good luck. If he knows how to fight a battle and drive a horse, she understands all about housekeeping, marketing, shopping, and how to keep the buttons on the children's clothes. These are excellent accomplishments in any woman, or rather they were so regarded when Mrs. Grant was a girl. That was before it was considered the acme of a young lady's glory to be able to "dance the German," and fritter away the hours of an evening with small talk to a vealy, brainless booby. From what I have said of the habits and tastes of the President, and of the character of Mrs. Grant, you will not be surprised to learn that Grant saves more of his salary than any of his predecessors. The household of the Executive Mansion is run upon sensible, economical principles, and yet there is no lack of hospitality. It is very seldom that it is without a guest or two of some kind. In addition to the customary "State dinners," which consist of members of the Cabinet, of the diplomatic corps, Justices of the Supreme Court, and mobs of Congressmen; the family or private dining room is frequently the scene of quiet little dinners composed of the President's personal friends. I have heard *bon vivants* say that the President's dinners are nothing to brag of, either in point of substance or service. In his early days Grant lacked the training which would enable him to compete in this line with men like Sam Hooper or the late Charles Sumner. He is not much of a judge of wines, and his stock is mostly selected at random.

ACTUAL RUNNING EXPENSES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A large proportion of the expenses of running the White House is borne by the Government. The entire appropriation for this purpose for the present fiscal year is $128,000. This includes the President's salary, the salaries of his clerks, messengers, policemen, ushers, watchmen, furnace-keeper, steward, and for fuel, light, taking care of the mansion, repairs, plumbing and gas-fitting, stationery and contingent expenses. With the exception of the steward, the President employs and pays out of his salary, all his household servants, cooks, chambermaids, coachmen, footmen, etc., but the list is not long and the cost no more, if as much as for the servants of any private gentleman. I heard President Johnson say on one occasion that it cost him about $9,000 a year to live while in the Executive Mansion, and he remained there all the year round, from January to January. President Grant is usually absent six months of every year on an average, and it is presumed that his expenses when traveling or at Long Branch are less than when at the White House. The general impression is that it costs Grant about $8,000 a year. He has hosts of friends, not only at home, but abroad, who never fail to remember him, and it is no secret that some of the expensive luxuries of life are supplied by them with very little cost to the Presidential purse. Men's opinions differ about what Mr. Sumner termed "gift-bearing Greeks." Andrew Johnson, for instance, would not accept even a span of horses while he was President. His tailor related an incident to me the other day about him which shows how very particular he was in such matters. When he became President, after the assassination of Lincoln, his tailor thought he would make and present him a suit of clothes in honor of the event, or rather as a celebration of it. Having his measure, and knowing exactly what the President liked, nothing was said about it until the suit was finished and sent to Mr. Johnson with a receipted bill and the compliments of the tailor. Next day the tailor was summoned into the Executive presence, when Mr. Johnson gave him to understand that he could not accept any present, gave him a check for the amount of the bill, and admonished him, if he valued the Executive as a customer, never to repeat the operation. But, as I have said, the views of men, in and out of office, differ upon these matters.

The Eskimos.

The Eskimos are essentially a peculiar people. Their character and their condidition, the one of necessity growing out of the other, are peculiar. First, it is claimed for them that they are the anomalous race of America—the only people of the new world clearly identical with any race of the old. Then they are the most littoral people in the world. The lineal extent of their occupancy, all of it a narrow seaboard averaging scarce one hundred miles in width, is estimated at not less than five thousand miles. Before them is a vast, unknown icy ocean, upon which they scarcely dare venture beyond sight of land; behind them hostile mountaineers, ever ready to dispute encroachment. Their very mother-earth, upon whose cold bosom they have been borne, age after age, through countless generations, is almost impenetrable, thawless ice. Their days and nights, and seasons and years are not like those of other men. Six months of day succeed six months of night. Three months of sunless winter; three months of nightless summer; six months of glimmering twilight.

About the middle of October begins the long night of winter. The earth and sea put on an icy covering; beasts and birds depart for regions sheltered or more congenial; humanity huddles in subterranean dens; all nature sinks into repose. The little heat left by the retreating sun soon radiates out into the deep blue realms of space; the temperature sinks rapidly to forty or fifty degrees below freezing; the air is hushed, the ocean calm, the sky cloudless. An awful, painful stillness pervades the dreary solitude. Not a sound is heard; the distant din of busy man, and the noiseless hum of the wilderness alike are wanting. Whispers become audible at a considerable distance, and an insupportable sense of loneliness oppresses the unexperienced visitor. Occasionally the aurora borealis flashes out in prismatic coruscations, throwing a brilliant arch from east to west—now in variegated oscillations, graduating through the various tints of blue and green, and violet and crimson; darting, flashing, or streaming in yellow columns, upwards, downwards; now blazing steadily, now in wavy undulations, sometimes up to the very zenith; momentary lighting up in majestic grandeur the cheerless frozen scenery, but only to fall back with exhausted force, leaving a denser obscurity. Nature's electric lantern suspended for a time in the frosty vault of heaven;—munificent nature's fire works; with the polar bear and polar man as spectators.

In January the brilliancy of the stars is dimmed perceptibly at noon, in February a golden tint rests upon the horizon at the same hour; in March, the incipient dawn broadens: in April, the dozing Eskimo rubs his eyes and crawls forth; in May, the snow begins to melt, the impatient grass and flowers arrive as it departs. In June, the summer has fairly come. Under the incessant rays of the never-setting sun, the snow speedily disappears, the ice breaks up, the glacial earth softens for a depth of one, two, or three feet; circulation is restored to vegetation, which, during winter had been stopped,—if we believe Sir John Richardson, even the largest trees freezing to the heart. Sea and plain, and rolling steppe lay aside seamless shroud of white, and a brilliant tint of emerald overspreads the landscape. All nature, with one resounding cry, leaps up and claps her hands for joy. Flocks of birds, lured from their winter homes, fill the air with their melody; myriads of wild fowls send forth their shrill cries; the moose and the reindeer flock down from the forests; from the resonant sea comes the noise of spouting whales and barking seals; and this so lately dismal cheerless region, blooms with an exuberance of life, equaled only by the shortness of its duration. And in token of a just appreciation of the Creator's goodness this animated medley—man and beasts, and birds and fishes—rises up, divides, falls to, and ends in eating or being eaten.

The physical characteristics of the Eskimos are: a fair complexion, the skin, when free from dirt and paint, being almost white; a medium stature, well proportioned, thick-set, muscular, robust, active, with small and beautifully shaped hands and feet; a pyramidal head; a broad egg-shaped face; high rounded cheek-bones; flat nose; small oblique eyes; large mouth; teeth regular but well worn; coarse black hair, closely cut upon the crown, leaving a monk-like ring around the edge, and a paucity of beard. The men frequently leave the hair in a natural state. The women of Icy Reef introduce false hair among their own, wearing the whole in two immense bows at the back of the head. At Point Barrow they separate the hair into two parts or braids, saturating it with train-oil, and binding it into stiff bunches with strips of skin. Their lower extremities are short, so that in a sitting posture they look taller than when standing.

On the northern coast the women paint the eyebrows and tattoo the chin; while the men only pierce the lower lip under one or both corners of the mouth, and insert in each aperture a double-headed sleeve-button or dumb-bell-shaped labret of bone, ivory, shell, bone, glass or wood. The incision, when first made, is about the size of a quill, but as the aspirant for improved beauty grows older, the size of the orifice is enlarged until it reaches a width of half or three-quarters of an inch. In tattooing the color is applied by drawing a thread under the skin or pricking it in with a needle. Different tribes and different ranks in the same tribe, have each their peculiar form of tattooing. The plebeian female of certain bands is permitted to adorn her chin with but one vertical line in the center, and one parallel to it on either side, while the more fortunate noblesse mark two vertical lines from each corner of the mouth. A feminine cast of features, as is common with other branches of the Mongolian race, prevail in both sexes. Some travelers discover in the faces of the men a characteristic expression of ferociousness, and in those of the women, an extraordinary display of wantonness. A thick coating of filth and a strong odor of train-oil are inseparable from an Eskimo, and the fashion of labrets adds in no wise to his comeliness.

For covering to the body, the Eskimos employ the skin of all the beasts and birds that come within their reach. Skins are prepared in the fur, and cut and sewed with neatness and skill. Even the intestines of whales and seals are used in the manufacture of waterproof overdresses. The costume for both sexes consist of long stockings or drawers, over which are breeches, extending from the shoulders to below the knees; and a frock or jacket, somewhat shorter than the breeches with sleeves and hood. This garment is made whole, there being no openings, except for the head and arms. The frock of the male is cut at the bottom nearly square, while that of the female reaches a little lower, and terminates before and behind in a point or scallop. The tail of some animal graces the hinder part of the male frock; the woman's has a large hood in which she carries her infant. Otherwise, both sexes dress alike; and as, when stripped of their facial decorations, their physiognomies are alike, they are not unfrequently mistaken one for the other. They have boots of walrus or seal-skin, mittens or gloves of deer-skin, and intestine water-proofs covering the whole body. Several kinds of fur frequently enter into the composition of the same garment. Thus the body of the frock, generally of reindeer-skin, may be of bird, bear, seal, mink, or squirrel-skin; while the hood may be of fox-skin, the lining of hare-skin, the fringe of wolverine-skin, the gloves of fawn-skin. Two suits are worn during the coldest weather; the inner one with the fur next to the skin, and the outer one with the fur outward. Thus, with their stomachs well-filled with fat, and their backs covered with furs, they bid defiance to the severest Arctic winter.—*From H. H. Bancroft's Wild Tribes.*

Four toddies down a man's throat, these cold days, won't warm him up half so much as a single hot punch in the nose.

HOUSEHOLD.

Luxury of Easy Dresses.

Very few know how to appreciate an easy, healthful dress. They think their dresses are loose when a man or boy put into one would gasp for breath, and feel incapable of putting forth any effort except to break the bands. Ladies are so accustomed to the tight fits of their dressmakers, that they "fall to pieces," when relieved of them. They associate the loose dress with the bed or lounge. To be up they must be stayed up, and to recommend a comfortable dress to them is not to meet a conscious want of theirs.

It is a great pity none the less. If they could once know what luxury it is to breathe deep and full at each respiration, to feel the refreshment which the system takes in by having the blood enlivened and sent bounding through the veins, to have the aids to digestion, which such process gives, to have their own strong, elastic muscles keep every organ in place, and themselves erect; if they could for a good long while know this blessed luxury, and then be sent back into the old, stiff, straight jackets, they would fume and fret and rave in very desperation if they could not get rid of them.

As it is they prefer to languish and suffer dreadfully, and die young, and leave all their friends, and their husband, and their little children; and I do not see any other way but to let them be sick and die till they are satisfied. If only the sinner were the sufferer, there would not be occasion to make a great ado about it; but the blighting of future innocent lives, which must follow, renders the false habits of our women in the highest degree criminal.—*Laws of Life.*

Children.—As the pure breath of children revives the life of aged men, so is our moral nature revived by their free and simple thoughts, their native feeling, their airy mirth for little cause or none, their grief, soon aroused and soon allayed. Their influence on us is at least reciprocal with ours on them. When our infancy is almost forgotten, and our boyhood long departed, though it seems but as yesterday; when life settles down darkly upon us, and we doubt whether to call ourselves young any more, then it is good to steal away from the society of bearded men, and even of gentler women, and spend an hour or two with children. After drinking from those fountains of still fresh existence, we shall return into the crowd to struggle onward and do our part in life, perhaps as fervently as ever, but, for a time, with a wiser and purer heart, and a spirit more lightly wise.

Evening Hours at Home.—Husband your evening hours. The night is a profitable season of mental culture, social happiness and rest. Books, conversation, music—these fit well the night. Happy now are they who have homes. A bed to sleep in, and a table to eat from do not constitute a home. Any old bachelor, with a salary, can purchase so much of the world's comforts. But the magnetic fireside circle, the smiles of mother or wife, the talk of the sensible old folks, the songs of sweet-voiced sisters, the affectionate good night of children; the wholesome occupation of heart and mind in social and intellectual enjoyment—these are the unpurchasable comforts of home, and the winter nights.

To Preserve Citron.—Take three pounds of sugar to fourteen pounds of citron; cut in as large pieces as convenient. Put the sugar in a preserving kettle with a little water; boil and skim; add cloves, cinnamon, mace, and coriander seed. Put in as much of the citron as the sirup will cover, and cook till you can run a straw through; then place upon plates to dry. A little citron thus prepared is very nice for mince pies or cake.

Kerosene and powdered lime, whiting or wood ashes, will scour tin with the least labor. Kerosene and whiting will also cleanse silver-ware, door-knobs, hinges, etc. Wet the flannel slightly in the oil, dip into the whiting, and rub hard; wash off with hot soap-suds, and brighten with a chamois skin or newspaper.

Eat Plenty of Apples.—The frequent use of apples, either before or after meals, has a most healthful effect upon digestion. Better eat less meat and more fruit. An eminent French physician thinks that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of apples, which fruit, he maintains, is an admirable prophylactic and tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article.

To Make Crackers.—Take nine cups of flour, one cup of lard; rub well together. Add two cups of water, one teaspoonful of salt, and the same of saleratus. If they are so stiff that you think you can never roll them thin, you have made them just right.

Frozen Custard.—Take one quart of milk, five eggs and one-half pound of sugar, boil the milk and pour it over the eggs and sugar, beating it at the same time. Put it on the fire again and stir to prevent it burning; as soon as it thickens take it off and strain through a hair sieve, and when cool add the flavor and it is ready for freezing.

Spice Cake.—One and one-half cups butter; two cups sugar; two eggs; one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cup of cold water; four and a half cups flour one tablespoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg; three-quarter spoonful cloves—as that is a strong spice. Fruit is a great improvement.

Soft Sugar Cake.—Two cups sugar; one of milk; one of butter; five of flour; three eggs; one teaspoonful saleratus.

Sponge Cake.—Four eggs; their weight in sugar; weight of two in flour.

Soft Cake.—One cup sugar; one cup sour milk; two eggs; beat eggs and sugar together; five tablespoonfuls melted butter; one even teaspoonful saleratus. Spice and salt to suit the taste.

Robert Dale Owen is now hard at work trying to materialize some of his lost perceptive powers.—*Rochester Democrat.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Taints in Butter.

It is perfectly astonishing that so little care is taken with the products of the dairy among the farmers generally throughout the country. Time and again have writers and agricultural experimenters demonstrated that milk and butter particularly are susceptible to foreign taints and odors to a remarkable degree, yet the whole matter of care in preventing the access of objectionable odors is regarded with indifference. We have had occasion lately in visiting farm-houses in different localities, to inspect the accommodations for the dairy, and in very few instances, indeed, were proper means taken to secure a proper ventilation and security for the production of a sweet and marketable butter. In several cases the milk was set on shelves in cellars in which heaps of decaying roots and vegetables were lying, and the odor which arose from them was anything but agreeable. In one case, a tub half filled with dirty clothes was standing in the cellar in close proximity to the milk shelves, and in another cellar was a petroleum or kerosene barrel which sent forth its peculiar odor very perceptibly. Of course the milk absorbed the various taints with which the air was burdened, and the consequence was, a poor, almost unmarketable quality of butter was churned, when a good sweet product might with proper care have been secured. Farmers often sneak, sometimes sneeringly, of "*gilt-edged butter*," meaning that which brings the highest market price, but complain when perhaps a third, or half of the gilt-edged price is offered them for theirs. The high price is simply the return for the exercise of proper care and attention which they in preparing their butter failed to give. There are many more customers in town and city who will pay almost any price for the best quality of butter that can be supplied, and there is no excuse for the production of an inferior quality.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

The Check-Rein.

The following communication to the London *Daily News* from Mr. Flower, an enthusiastic horseman, on the cruel practice of straining up the heads of horses in an unnatural position for the sake of the supposed "stylish" appearance, is as applicable to Canada as to England: "Much has been written and said about cruelty to animals, and a very excellent society is doing much to suppress it, in many ways very successfully; but there is one most cruel and barbarous practice going on all around us, of which they take no notice, possibly because the perpetrators are in the higher classes of society, which really makes it much worse, for they ought to know better. This stupid and cruel practice is the use of the gag or Bedouin bearing-rein to carriage horses, which not only puts the animal to present torture, but by forcing the head into an unnatural position, brings on many painful and fatal disorders. Let any one watch the horses in the Park, or standing as they do for hours at the theatres, shops, etc., with foaming mouths and tongues swollen and hanging out, trying to get a little ease to their poor heads and necks by tossing them up, putting them sidewalys or in any possible position, vainly appealing to their unheeding or ignorant masters or coachmen to slacken, if only for a few minutes, the torturing rein, and then say if we can call ourselves a humane people."

Alkali for an Old Apple Tree.

In considering the growth of organisms, the action of the alkalies is to be looked upon as scarcely less important than that of air and water. Lime is the great animal alkali, and potash the vegetable one; its old name of vegetable kali expressed that fact, and all the potash of commerce is well known to be derived from wood ashes. The importance of potash as a manure has frequently been overlooked by farmers, who rarely know the large amount of this material found in grass, grain crops, leaves, barnyard manure, roots, and fruits. The point to which we now call attention is, that our farmers and fruit-growers have ignored, or rather have been ignorant of, the importance of wood ashes as a vegetable stimulant, and as the leading constituent of plants. Even coal ashes, now thrown away as useless, have been shown both by experiment and analysis, to possess a fair share of alkaline value. We will relate only one experiment: Some twenty-five years ago we treated an old hollow Pippin apple tree as follows: The hollow, to the height of eight feet, was filled and rammed with a compost of wood-ashes garden-mold, and a little waste lime (carbonate). The filling was securely fastened in by boards. The next year the crop of sound fruit was sixteen bushels, from an old shell of a tree that had borne nothing of any account for some time, and for seventeen years after filling, the old Pippin tree continued to flourish and bear well.—*Scientific American.*

Feed Rack.—The following is a description of a feed rack for poultry, which will keep the food clean and from being wasted. It also insures an equal share to each, as the stronger cannot domineer and drive the weaker:

Take a plank six inches wide, and of any desired length; nail on straps of inch boards so as to form a trough two inches deep. Two inches apart in this place perpendicular sticks or wires, one foot high, and put on a railing, making it somewhat resemble a hay rack. Hinge a board cover on top and the machine is complete. Put it in some convenient place in the hennery, or soon learn its use, and get the hang of it. They can feed from all sides by putting their heads between the wires.—*Cor. Poultry World.*

Arbitration Preferable. — Some years ago the town authorities of St. Johnsbury, Vt., offered $50 to an Irishman for some land required for widening a street. He refused, went to law, and has kept the matter in the courts till last week, when, after spending $500 in costs, he agreed with the town to withdraw the suit, each side paying its costs.

A Perverse Ticket Agent.

Yesterday afternoon an old man appeared before the Detroit and Lansing Railroad ticket window at the Central Depot and asked:

"What you charge for a ticket to Lansing?"

"Two-sixty, sir," replied the agent, wetting his thumb and reaching out for the money.

"Two dollar und sixty cents!" exclaimed the stranger, pulling his head out of the window.

"Yes, sir, that is the regular fare."

"Then I sthays here by Detroit forty years!" said the man getting red in the face, "I have never seen me sush'n swindle as dat!"

"Two-sixty is the regular fare, and you will have to pay it if you go," replied the agent.

"I shurst gef you two dollar und no more," said the stranger.

"No, I can't do it."

"Vell, den, I sthays mit Detroit till I dies," growled the old man, and he went away and walked around the depot. He expected to be called back as he left the window, as a man is often called back to "take it along" when he has been chaffing with a clothing dealer. Such an event did not occur, and, after a few minutes, the old man returned and called out:

"Vell, I gef you two dollar and ten cents."

"No, can't do it," replied the agent.

"Vell, den, I don't go, so help me grashus. I have lived in Detroit three yare, und shall boy bolice tax, sewer tax, und want to grow up mit dis town, und I shall not be swindlet."

He walked off again, looking back to see if the agent would not call him, and, after a stroll around, he returned to the window, threw down some money, and said:

"Vell, dake two dollar und twenty cents, and gif me'n dickette."

"My dear sir, can't you understand that we have a schedule of prices here, and that I must go by it?" replied the agent.

"Vell, den, I sthays mit Detroit von dousand yare!" exclaimed the stranger, madder than ever. "I bays bolice taxes and sewer taxes, und I shall see about this by the Sheaf of Bolice!"

He walked off again, and as he saw the locomotive backing up to couple on to the train, he went back to the window and said:

"Gif me'n dickette for two dollar and thirty cents and I rides on de platform!"

"Can't do it," said the agent."

"Vell, den, by golly, I spikes to you what I dores! Here is dem two dollar and zixty cents, and I goes to Lansing and never comes back! No, zir, I shall never come back, or I shall come mit de blank road! I bays taxes by dem bolice, and by dem zewers, und I shall show you dat I shall haf noddings more to do mit dis town!"

He went on the train.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Smuggling by Tourists.

The Commissioner of Customs has received to-day an official report of an important capture of a large quantity of dutiable goods attempted to be passed through the Custom House at New York as personal baggage. A few days ago a gentleman and family, wife and two sons, arrived from Liverpool by the steamship Java. In the list prepared by the person, and which purported to be a correct statement, twelve trunks and four packages were given. The suspicions of the Custom House officers were aroused by one of the trunks, which bore the name of a merchant on Broadway, residing on Madison avenue. The person was asked whether he claimed that trunk. He replied that he did. The trunk was watched to its destination. The party, unaware of the real character of the persons delivering it, was greatly rejoiced at the safe arrival of his goods. After answering some questions, which left no doubt of an attempt to smuggle, the contents were examined and the trunk seized. It was found that the person who brought the goods from Europe was a gentleman of means living in Philadelphia. The officers at once proceeded to that city and seized the other trunks. Upon their arrival they were found to contain silks and other articles of ladies' and gentlemen's wear, a fine set of silver-plated harness, horse-blankets, and many other articles not in the line of wearing apparel. The dutiable articles were valued at $2,836 75, which is admitted to be considerably below the true value. The duties in gold are $1,391 38, exclusive of the trunk captured in New York. The party claiming the smuggled goods has therefore been required to pay upwards of $4,000 for their recovery, in default of which they will be seized. Orders have been issued to all custom-house officers to exercise unusual diligence in detecting this increasing system of smuggling. It is proposed to urge the adoption by Congress of some more definite measure in regard to the baggage of tourists, and to define what and how much shall constitute personal baggage. The Bureau of Statistics in its report shows that no less than forty-seven thousand citizens of the United States returned from abroad last year, of whom at least 75 per cent. were persons of means.

The Albany Penitentiary is probably the best managed prison in the world, and has long been a favorite of the National Government for the punishment of offenders against federal law. It now contains 832 prisoners—200 of them women—and the cash profits of the year will reach nearly $30,000.

Some papers of character pursue the idiotic plan of publishing puffs of themselves under the head of "What Our Contemporaries Think of Us." We are opposed to the plan on principle. If we wanted to we could publish dozens of puffs like the following, which is from the Louisville *Courier Journal:* "The paragraphist of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* is proud of the fact that he gets $4 a week. He would doubtless be entirely happy, but for the feeling which at times comes over him that he is being enormously overpaid."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Distinguished Persons I Have Known.

BY MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

No. III.—Andrew Jackson.

General Jackson, too, was tall and thin and often suffering, but not even a child could mistake the strong, self-centred, steady nature that marked his thin resolute face. The very qualities in me which tried Mr. Randall, made me a favorite with the President; and he liked my father to bring me with him on many occasions when they consulted together. He liked to have me near him where his hand could rest on my head, and smooth my curls, as my father had seen it years before, smoothing and drying the fleece of a sheep—a sheep which he had brought in to please a child who cried because its pet was out in the rain.

It was when regiments were forming for the war of 1812, and General Jackson had his many enemies who objected to his having the command of one. After the way of that time he had fought many duels, chiefly for his friends—alliances offensive and defensive were then thought as right and necessary between individuals as among nations.

Going one rainy night to show General Jackson an address he had written in regard to this regiment, my father found this dreaded duellist with a little boy and a sheep between his knees dividing his cares between the two.

The eighth of January ended the discussions of his fitness, but not the harassments given him by old enemies. Among cares he had to bear was the having charged to his private account all the expense of bringing home that same regiment, without waiting consent to his request to remove them from New Orleans before the coming hot weather caused illness. This, with other such causes, nearly swamped all General Jackson's private means.

My father had a position of influence even then in Washington, and used it so successfully that this outlay was authorized, and so lifted from General Jackson.

"At the very hour I was at the War Department," (I have heard my father tell,) "at eight o'clock, when I was sending off this notification of release from debt, my brother was carried in a blanket through the streets of Nashville, wounded in his leg by General Jackson, and that not for his own, but for a friend's quarrel. I terminated his business for him, and sent him a challenge. He refused to accept it, from me, and declared he would not fight me. Then I notified him to go armed, for I would attack him wherever I met him." Which was done; and a Montague and Capulet business they made of it; for it spread to the friends of each, and one result was that my father's party followed that of General Jackson into the chief inn of the place, and in the firing which followed, some balls penetrated into the inner parlor, where some peaceful travelers were. One of them, a lady, told me many years after that, the names of Jackson and Benton were a horror to her, for she had been made ill from the fright. Her child, then two years old, brought about a different feeling, however, when we were married and my father became known to her in his perfectly loveable, domestic life.

One day the President could not see my father at the White House, because "the surgeons were just extracting the ball from an old wound," and later my father was told that it was the ball he had put in his old friend's arm.

General Jackson wished to make my father Minister to France, but neither that nor any Cabinet position, nor indeed any evidence of personal favor did he think it right to accept. To sustain the party and the administration was another thing, and that he did it—magnificently and unselfishly—the country knows.

But my uncle would not see this difference, and in his resentment against my father for even acting with General Jackson politically, he ceased to speak to my father. Nor did he relent; but he bequeathed to my father his large estate in Louisiana. This my father would not accept. It touched him very much, but he would not take money where love had been withheld.

"When the old king lay a-dying," and from the pain and inconvenience of his disease—dropsy—could not easily turn himself, he had the portrait of his wife placed at the foot of his bed.

"I have tried to be a Christian," he would say, "and I know I do fully forgive all my enemies, as I hope for forgiveness. But I cannot forgive those who killed my Rachel with their slanders."

I have an admirable portrait of General Jackson, taken before the Presidency had weighed upon him, or the loss of his Rachel chilled and saddened him. It only needs the helmet and mailed-coat to be a type of the heroic, crusading knight; but, as I knew him, thick, white locks made the helmet, and the once iron hand was all gentleness.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

How Did He Know?

You often in Paris meet the Breton lads, and instantly recognize them by the cut of their hair. The girls, however little, all wear white caps that conceal every atom of hair, which, together with their wide collars give them a very quaint, old-fashioned appearance. The girls are very proud of those same flapping wide collars, and a wrinkle or crease would be very distressing.

"But," said our artist and *compagnon de voyage*, "you would think these pretty girls had no lovers, for their collars are never rumpled, and it is generally conceded that a lover in the rural districts always implies tumbled curls and collars. How do you s'pose they manage?"

"Do without a lover."

"By no means. They just slip their hands under their collars, and turn them up like a hedge about their ears. The custom has been handed down from mother to daughter until the most unsophisticated young girl of sixteen knows how to flip up her collar and keep it smooth as well as the wisest."

"How did you find this out?" we asked, much impressed with the amount and character of his information.

"How did I find out? Oh, yes, I—I was told."—*Correspondence Chicago Times.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

FORTY Carlist officers have notified the Spanish Consul that they have given their adhesion to Alfonso.

THE Senate Committee on Territories will report in favor of forming a new Territory in North Dakota, to be called Pembina, with the capital at Bismarck.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue opposes the bill for the relief of the grape brandy distillers, and says the present law is necessary to prevent fraud.

JUDGE MCARTHUR dismissed the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Irwin, and recommended him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

THE Secretary of the Treasury recommends the abolishment of the United States Assay office at Boise City, and refused to recommend the establishment of one at Portland, Oregon.

THE Democratic caucus of the Massachusetts Legislature has nominated J.G.Abbott for United States Senator; the Republican caucus in Minnesota nominated Ignatius Donnelly.

JUSTICE BRADLEY, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered the opinion of the Court in the revenue case, involving the value of the French franc, which was decided to be worth 19 cents and 3 mills.

THE Prussian authorities have closed the Catholic seminary in Fulda, expelled the head priest from German territory, and sequestrated all the property of the bishop of that diocese.

WHITELAW REID, editor of the New York *Tribune*, was arrested in Washington, at the instance of ex-Governor Sheppard, on a charge of libel, and gave $5,000 bail for his appearance before a higher court.

LAST week Thomas W. Field, of Brooklyn, recovered $10,000 damages against Kinsella, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, for seduction of his wife. He assigned the money to trustees for her benefit, and on Saturday was granted a divorce.

REPUBLICAN Senators are caucusing upon bills passed in the House last session admitting New Mexico and Colorado as States. No vote has yet been reached, but the discussion indicates a decided majority of Republicans in favor of admission.

IN the London (Canada) election case the judges decided that Major Walker is disqualified for sitting in Parliament for the next five years. This is the first election trial in which a member elect was personally found guilty of corruption.

GENERAL MERRILL has reported to Sheridan, that a war of races is imminent in the neighborhood of Shreveport, consequent on the robberies and depredations of destitute negroes, who are refused employment on account of having voted the Republican ticket

A DISPATCH from Montevideo says: "The Uruguayan Government has fallen, and the rebels are in power. There is a general alarm, and business is suspended. A British squadron is in the harbor. Pedro Varela, President of the Senate, has been elected by the rebels as Provisional President of the Republic."

THE Hawaiian reciprocity is nearly completed, and will be ready for signature in a few days. It admits free, sugar, rice, tropical fruits, pulu, undressed hides and fancy woods, the products of the islands, but not coffee or wool. On the other hand, it admits free into Hawaiian ports our own products, except spirits, wines, tobacco and cigars.

CAPTAIN MULANE, representing the settlers on the Southern Pacific land grant between Hollister and Panoche Pass, has sent to the Senate Committee on railroads an amendment on Sargent's bill to change the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad as follows: "That parties who have made settlements under the pre-emption and homestead law prior to the passage of the law be permitted to perfect their entries."

THE House Committees on Election have completed their report, recommending the expulsion of Delegate Cannon because he is a practical polygamist. The Committee say the testimony is so conflicting that the Committee is in doubt whether the endowment-house oath does or does not involve a pledge to avenge the death of Joseph Smith upon the Government of the United States.

THE Federal troops at Vicksburg, under orders from General Emory, ejected A. J. Flanagan, who was holding the office of sheriff by virtue of the recent election, about the validity of which there is a constitutional question. Chancellor Hill upheld the action of the military, refused to protect Flanagan, and appointed McGhee Sheriff pro tem. McGhee is a white Republican and was Deputy Sheriff under Crosby.

THE Supreme Court has decided, in a case appealed from Kansas, involving the right to sell N. P. Railroad lands for taxes, the United States should retain the legal right to the lands of the company as security for the payment of the cost of surveying, etc.; that the States cannot be permitted to defeat this right by the sale of lands for taxes, but when the original grant has been perfected by the issue of a patent, the right of the State to tax is perfected.

A CARD is published signed by a number of Northern residents in Shreveport, including traders, cotton-buyers, and planters, expressing their astonishment at the recent report of Major Merrill to General Sheridan, of ostracism and persecution of colored and white Republicans in this section, and denouncing the statements in whole and in detail as utterly false. They say the relations between the whites and blacks are unusually friendly, arising, doubtless, from the fact that to a great extent they acted and voted together at the last election.

THE President has sent a message to Congress, calling especial attention to the armament of sea coast defences. He urges the necessity of such action as will put our fortifications in such condition as regards armament that they will be ready for any emergency, and encloses copies of the reports of the Chief of Ordinance and of the Board of Ordinance Officers on the trial of eight-inch rifle guns, converted from ten-inch smooth bore, as indicating an economical means of utilizing the useless smooth bores, and improving the armament.

J. DESPERVIS has arrived at Sioux City, Iowa, directly from the Black Hills. He went out with Colonel Grow's company, which left last October. His party confined their operations to the southern part of the hills. They found gold every place they prospected, but not in paying quantities, the weather being unfavorable for gulch mining. They recently struck a lode of gold-bearing quartz, of which he brought several specimens. Good judges say that it is very rich and will assay $1,000 per ton. Captain Russell's party, which left there about the same time, he says are located in a more central part of the hills and are reported as being successful. The Indians who came into Colonel Grow's camp reported about 300 white miners in other parts of the hills.

Proceedings of Congress.

House.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Banning—To establish a Mint at Cincinnati.

By Garfield—In regard to alleged new evidence in the Fitz John Porter case.

The House then proceeded to consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

On motion of Garfield the rules were suspended, and the bill passed, 164 to 76, appropriating $25,000 to defray the expense attending the bringing of King Kalakaua to the United States.

A long discussion took place on the bill to relieve from taxation the Home for Indigent Old Ladies of the District of Columbia, which finally passed. Adjourned.

Luttrell introduced a bill relative to wagon roads, which he said he would not endorse, though it was accompanied by petitions praying for its adoption. It is Caleb T. Fay's Road Bill. The petitions favoring it have one thousand signatures of residents of Butte and Plumas counties.

Hoar (E. R.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the privileges of the House had not been violated by the arrest of Whitelaw Reid at the suit of A. R. Shephard, while Reid was in the District of Columbia under a subpœna from a Committee of the House.

Butler, of Massachusetts, opposed, and moved to table the resolution. Rejected, 45 to 102, and the resolution was adopted, 187 to 44. The Speaker appointed E. R. Hoar, Hale of New York, Orth, Clymer and Sayler the Special Committee.

Dawes presented the case of C. A. Wetmore, correspondent of the *Alta California* and other Pacific coast papers, who having said in his dispatches that there were strange rumors about Beck's connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, was summoned before the Committee, when he said the rumors were about tracing a check from Font, banker, to Beck, but refused to give the name of his authority. After an indignant speech by Beck, a resolution was adopted summoning Wetmore to the bar of the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared with Wetmore, who still declined to give the name of the person who mentioned Beck's name to him. He asked till to-morrow to consider whether he could answer without a breach of confidence.

The Appropriation Committee agreed to include the following items in the Sundry Civil Appropriations Bill. For refunding State expenses in raising volunteers, $279,000; construction and maintenance of military telegraph lines, especially in Texas, Nevada, Mexico and Arizona, $500,000, for collection of bounty, prize-money, and other claims of colored soldiers, $450,000; Freedmen's Hospital, $45,000.

Storm, Sypher and Crittenden denied the truth of the charges that they were implicated in the Pacific Mail subsidy scandal. Dawes said he had the affidavit of Crittenden, from New York, denying that he had received money. Telegrams were read from D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Boyd, of Winchester, Ky., protesting against the charges made against him in the matter, and requesting to be subpœnaed.

A proposition to pay the Choctaw Indian award, nearly $3,000,000, was discussed at length, and finally agreed to, and the bill reported to the House. The Choctaw claim was then amended by reducing it to $600,000, and agreed to. The bill was then rejected—111 nays to 120 ayes.

The Speaker presented a letter from Irwin, the recusant Pacific Mail witness, stating his desire to answer questions and purge himself.

Cox presented a petition of importers and dealers in foreign wines protesting against an increase of tax on low-grade wines to 40 cents per gallon, as exorbitant and unjust.

Garfield, of the Committee on Appropriations, reported in favor of the bill appropriating $182,500 in coin to pay the interest on the $4.65 bonds of the District of Columbia. Ordered printed.

Smith of New York, from the Committee on Elections reported in the case of the Utah delegate a resolution to exclude him, on the ground of polygamy. Ordered printed.

Maynard presented the report of the Committee of Conference on the Little Tariff Bill, and explained its modifications. Among other things it increases the duty on mixed silk goods from 50 to 60 per cent. After some discussion the bill was agreed to, 136 to 99.

Charles A. Wetmore, the recusant Pacific Mail witness was again brought before the House, and asked whether he was now ready to answer questions. In the course of the examination Wetmore made some impudent remarks for which the House ordered him to be confined in the common jail. The next day Dawes presented Wetmore's apology, intimated that it was satisfactory, and moved his discharge. Agreed to.

Senate.

The Senate considered the amendment to the appropriation bill to continue the Bureau of Statistics. It was agreed to.

Edmunds offered an amendment requiring this bureau to furnish statistics with regard to the foreign and domestic commerce of this country, the railroad systems of this and other countries, their cost, etc., cost of transportation on railroads, canals, rivers, etc. Agreed to.

Morrill, of Maine, moved to admit the appropriation of $20,000 to defray the expenses of the bureau. Agreed to.

Windom moved to make the reports of the Bureau of Statistics quarterly instead of monthly, as heretofore. Agreed to.

Sargent moved to lay the amendment of the Committee, as amended, on the table. The amendment as amended was then agreed to.

Sherman, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the House Tariff Bill, submitted a report. He said the report was substantially the same as that presented last session, with the exception of duty on hops, which had been fixed at eight cents. Two sections relating to tobacco, and the tax on sales of bonds, etc., were both stricken out. The report was agreed to.

Clayton introduced a bill to protect each State of the Union from invasion, and for other purposes. The bill makes the invasion of any State, for the purpose of violating the laws of said State or of the United States, or interfering in any manner with the execution of the laws, a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment. It gives United States Courts jurisdiction in such cases. Officials of such Courts, and all other officers who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, are especially required to institute proceedings against offenders, and they are authorized to call upon the land and naval forces of the United States, if necessary, for the enforcement of the provisions of the bill.

Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill was resumed. An amendment reducing the rent of Alex. R. Shepherd's house, used by the Post Office Department, from $2,200 to $1,800, was agreed to. Some other minor amendments were made, and the bill reported to the Senate, the amendments adopted and the bill passed.

The Senate took up the Fortifications Appropriation Bill. It appropriates $750,000 less than last year.

The Senate then took up the proposed amendment to the Constitution, submitted by the Committee on Privileges and Election, providing for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people. Several speeches were made on this amendment but no action was taken.

The chair called on the Committees for reports. Hamlin, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported adversely the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration of Schurz's Louisiana resolution was resumed, Sherman having the floor. Quite a warm debate ensued in which several of the Senators took part.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

At last we have rain in abundance, and though transportation over nearly all the roads in the interior is checked for a time, and in some localities serious damage, has been caused, yet the general prospects for large crops of grain for the coming season were never more promising. The business of the past week has not been active for many reasons, but more particularly on account of the interruption by the storm. Advices from Liverpool showing a decline in the price of wheat has caused a corresponding decline here. The flour market is reported weak. Barley maintains its price as last quoted. Oats move off slowly with but little inquiry. Corn is steady at former quotations. Buckwheat is very quiet at nominal prices. Rye is unchanged. Potatoes are firm and in good demand. Onions have advanced steadily. Hops are held in light stock and firm with few transactions. Wool is quiet, though an improvement is looked for on account of Eastern advices showing more inquiry. Cotton has declined slightly, but is very heavy even at present prices. Hides both dry and wet-salted meet a ready market at our quotations. Tallow is firm with prospect of improved rates. Dairy produce is much wanted, the market being entirely bare of butter and cheese.

WHEAT.—Prices have declined materially, partly on account of fall of prices in Liverpool, and partly on account of the large quantity of rain which has fallen within the past week, which relieves all concerned of the anxiety previously felt by prospects of a dry season. There has also been a decline in freights, the present rate being 50s for first-class iron ships to ports direct in the United Kingdom. We note transactions for the week under review as follows: 15,000 ctls choice @ $1 60; 10,000 ctls extra choice white @ $1 62½; 15,000 ctls fair shipping @ $1 55; 6,000 centals @ $1 52½; millers purchasing choice at the close at $1 55 @ 1 57½. Our latest Liverpool quotations are: for average, 9s 3d@ 9s 7d; club, 9s 7d@9s 11d.

FLOUR.—The market is weak though there has been a fair business for the week. Rates are as follows for cargo lots: superfine country brands, $4 00@4 25; city mills, standard $4 25@4 50; extra superfine, $4 75@5 00; silk dressed a shade higher.

BARLEY.—Very little trade is in progress, pending the rainy weather, but the belief that the stock is light keeps up prices. Sales aggregate as follows for the week: 5,000 ctls Bright Bay for brewing at $1 65@1 67½; 1,000 ctls Chevalier at $1 62½. We quote feed at $1 42½@1 47½; brewing at $1 55@165 ₱ cental.

OATS.—A week since sales were recorded of 1,500 sks good to choice at $1 75@1 90. Since then, by reason of heavy rains and wet weather, prices have eased off, with but little business transpiring. We quote fair to good at $1 65@1 85; choice, $1 87½ @ $2 ₱ ctl; Surprise held higher.

RYE.—Is in good demand; receipts are light. There is a slight advance in price, the present range being $1 40@$1 45 per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—Offerings are light. There is a steady demand at 3@3½c.

CORN, of good quality, sound and dry, is in fair request, meeting a ready market at $1 50 @$1 55 for white, and $1 40@$1 45 ₱ 100 lbs. for yellow. The stock of choice is light, and an improvement in price may be looked for soon. We note a sale of 500 sks yellow @ $1 45 ₱ 100 lbs.

BRAN and MIDDLINGS.—The mill prices are $16 00 for bran, and $26 00 ₱ ton for middlings.

HAY.—Is in good supply, meeting a ready market at advanced prices. The cargo price on the wharf ranges from $12 00 to $17 00 ₱ ton, according to quality.

STRAW.—Is quoted at 75@90c per bale.

BEANS.—White are scarce and in good demand at good prices, while colored have suffered a decline—good sound, dry lots being hard to obtain even at present prices. We quote the range of wholesale prices for round lots as follows: Bayos, 2@ 3c; Pink, 2@2¼; Red, 1¾@2; new White Pea, 3¼@3½c; White Butter at 4@4¾c.

HOPS.—There is no movement to speak of. Stocks are very light, and prices are firm, holders waiting for higher prices; 35@37½c may be quoted as the range. The greater portion of the crop was purchased early in the season for export.

HONEY.—Present receipts are small. Owing to a large export trade at low prices early in the season, stocks are much reduced and prices remain steady and firm at 18@22½c for White Comb; dark do. 12½@15c; Strained remains steady at 6@10c, according to quality.

BEESWAX.—The supply is fair, and with a light export demand at 25@27½c.

POTATOES.—A really choice article is hard to get in this market. Inferior are plenty and cheap. Prices have advanced—the following is about the range for round lots on the wharf: Choice Humboldt $1 95@$2 00; Petaluma and Tomales, $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs; Pigeon Points bring $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS.—The supply is fair—the larger portion of our receipts being of inferior quality. Choice Silverskins bring $1 35@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

WOOL.—The market here is very dull, prices remaining low, while our merchants are holding large stocks, unwilling to sell until better prices can be obtained. The stock remaining on hand at the close of the year was closely estimated at 20,000 bales. There is a better feeling in the Eastern market, and it is to be hoped that its influence will soon be felt in this. Present quotations are, for choice: 18@21c; fair shipping grades 14@17c; earthy and burry 10@12½c.

COTTON.—There is no movement, and prices are merely nominal, say 13@14c. Stock on hand held for higher figures.

HIDES.—Dry are wanted; 19@20c cash is paid for usual selections; 8@9c ₱ lb for wet-salted.

TALLOW.—The demand is light and receipts large. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency, the range being from 6½@7c; refined is worth 8@8½c, with sales of 15,000 lbs in lots at current rates.

SEEDS.—There is an active demand for many varieties, the oil-mill taking all the clean Flax offered at our quotations. We quote: Alfalfa, 17½@18c; Canary, 8@9c; Flax, 3@3¼c; California Mustard dull, 2@3c.; Timothy, 7c ₱ lb.

CATTLE.—Our markets are well supplied with all the varieties of meats, and at reasonable prices; the following are the wholesale rates: Beef, 7@9c, according to quality; Calves scarce, 6@8c; Mutton, 5@5½c, plentiful; Lamb, 8@10c; Hogs on foot, 6@6½; Hogs, dressed, 8¼@8½; the latter price for choice small ones.

POULTRY.—Prices are variable, depending in a measure on the supply of game. Supplies of all kinds are light on account of the late storm, and prices have been advanced—the demand is good. We give the range as follows: Hens and Roosters, $7 50@8 50 ₱ doz; Broilers, $6 00@$7 00 ₱ doz; Geese, tame, $2@$2 50 ₱ pair; Ducks, do., $7 00@$9 00 ₱ doz.; Turkeys, live, 20@21c. ₱ lb; do. dressed, 22@25c. pr. lb.

GAME.—We have an abundance of all seasonable varieties at prices so low as to enable almost any person to live entirely on wild meats. The following are market jobbing rates for the different varieties: Hare, plenty at $2 50 @$3 00 ₱ doz.; Rabbits, do., at $1 50@2 00 ₱ doz; Wild Geese, $2 00@4 00 ₱ doz; do. Ducks, large Mallard, $3 00 ₱ dozen; do. do., small, $1 00@1 25 ₱ doz; Quail, $1 50 ₱ doz; Doves, 75c ₱ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The supply of fresh California roll butter is not equal to the demand for home consumption, the wholesale price being from 40@50c, the latter for fancy dairies. Eastern Firkin, fair to good, sells at 25@30c.

The market is entirely bare of California Cheese; New York State, 18@20c; Western, 14 @15c; Fresh California Eggs are coming in slowly, quotable at 37½c per doz; Oregon Eggs in good order sell for 25c, with light receipts.

GREEN FRUITS—Many varieties are now out of market, and nearly all choice fruits, except apples and oranges, are quite scarce, commanding good prices. Oregon supplies the market in part with choice apples. We give the following as approximate rates at this writing: Apples, cooking, 50c@$1 00 ₱ box; choice, $1 00@$1 50; Pears, $2 00@$2 50 ₱ box; Figs, 5@6c ₱ lb; Eastern Cranberries, $14@$15 ₱ bbl; Oranges, Los Angeles $25 @ $40 ₱ M, Loreto $45, Mexican plenty, at $30 @ $35 ₱ M; Lemons, Los Angeles, $2 00@$3 00 ₱ 100; Limes, $10@$12 ₱ M; Cocoanuts, $7@$8 ₱ 100; Los Angeles Walnuts, 8@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, 4½@6c; Pears, 8 @10c; Plums, 5@6c; Pitted, do, 14@16c; Prunes, 12½c; Apricots, 13@14c; Peaches, 9@ 10c in sks, and 9½@10½c in bxs; Blackberries, 15@16c; Black Figs, 6@10c; California Raisins, 10@15c. Following is the price-list of the Alden Fruits and Vegetables; Apples, 16@18c; Pears, 22½@45c; Peaches, 15c; pared, do, 30c; Apricots 32c; Pitted Plums, 30@35c; Prunes, 20@22½c; Cherries, 55@75c; Currants, 30@ 32½c; Rhubarb, 40c; Sweet corn, 30@32½c; Green Peas, 45@47½c; Onions, 40c; Potatoes, 14c; Squash and Pumpkin, 20c; Beef, 50c ₱ lb.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and all affections of the lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

The national GOLD MEDAL was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson, San Francisco, for the best Photographs in the United States.

GRANGERS' HEADQUARTERS.

Persons wanting good farm hands, woodchoppers or mechanics, can find them by applying to J. EARL, No. 6 Leidesdorff Street, San Francisco.

PEERLESS YEAST POWDER.

TRY IT.—For sale in quarter, one, two, five, ten and twenty pound packages by all grocers. B. F. BARTON & Co., manufacturers, 211 and 213 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Sprains, For Lame-back, Bruises, Aches and Pains, *Use Abolition Oil.*
The Remedy that's always *sure*, When every other fails to cure—
PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL.

The New York Photograph Gallery, No. 25 Third street, San Francisco, is again open, with larger lights, more room, and all the latest improvements in instruments. All work is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Cabinet Rembrandts, only $4 per dozen; Card Rembrandts, $2 to $3 per doz. J. H. PETERS successor to B. F. Howland & Co.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK.

No. 6 Post street, Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Money received on Term or Ordinary Deposit. Dividends paid semi-annually. Loans made on approved security. Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc. This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons. W. H. Culver, President; Francis Smith, Vice-President; H. T. Graves, Secretary; Leonidas Pratt, Attorney.

IT IS SELDOM THAT WE NOTICE anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as a journalist in recommending to the public the celebrated botanical preparation of Dr. Henry. Whoever induces the victim of Scrofula or any other disease of the blood, to use Dr. Henry's Extract of Sarsaparilla, has begun a good work. There can be no question as to the result of this medicine if persevered in. It is a sure cure for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, and indeed all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. It is just what a good physician would prescribe for these complaints, and we confidently recommend it as being the best article now in use. Dr. Henry's Cough Balsam is the most effective remedy for any affections of the Throat or Lungs that we have ever known. It contains no deleterious drugs, and can be taken with impunity and certainty of relief. For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., it stands without a rival. Dr. Henry's Liniment as an alleviator of pain, is unrivalled by any preparation before the public; the most skeptical will be convinced by a single trial. It will prove itself a "friend in need" which no family should be without.

Colonel Andrews' Diamond Palace.

No one thinks of visiting San Francisco without seeing the magnificent jewelry store owned by Colonel Andrews, at 221 Montgomery street. Every visitor must be perfectly satisfied with all the grand things on exhibition, unless perchance he is disgusted at his own picture which constantly looms up before him on account of the enterprising Colonel's having surrounded his establishment with mirrors.

The market is always overstocked with cheap and worthless jewelry, which so closely resembles the genuine article that none but an expert at the business can detect the difference until the article has been brought into use. Then the buyer resolves that he will never again purchase anything in this line except from some firm well known to be reliable. There are so few of these firms that they usually sell at very high figures, and the purchaser pays a profit which he would never think of paying on any other goods, since he has the impression that he cannot get a first rate article without paying an exorbitant price. But this firm has gained the reputation of selling the very best jewelry at reasonable prices, much lower than the same article can be bought elsewhere.

We noticed many kinds of Gold and Silver Watches of very high finish; also Bracelets, Chains, Rings, and various kinds of Silver Ware found only in the best shops. In the evening the brilliant chandeliers shining upon the Diamonds and Precious Stones, make a very gorgeous display.

Crowds of people are attracted to the establishment, and few go away without some of those glittering prizes which every fashionable lady or gentleman covets. A daily paper says that ladies insist upon trading with Col. Andrews, not only on account of the positively cheap prices of his goods, but their belief that everything purchased of him is first-class and up to his recommendation. If the Colonel can make as large a margin on his goods as a banker does upon his loans, then he is perfectly satisfied. The close estimate on profits permits him to sell at about 40 per cent. less than some of the crack jewelry stores in the United States.

The Colonel has a watch-repairing department under the charge of one of the best watch-makers in the world, and any work in this line is executed with great care and skill, and always warranted. People who take their watches to a cheap establishment for repairs run a great risk. It is far better for them to pay a little more at an establishment that can be relied upon. We recommend our readers to call on the Colonel, and they can be sure of getting what they bargain for.

Centinela Colony.

The Centinela Rancho, situated on the coast, in a westerly direction from Los Angeles and about three miles distant from the limits of that beautiful city, contains 25,000 acres of good, arable valley land, a large portion of which is choice bottom and well adapted to the cultivation of semi-tropical fruits. Near the highest elevation is a cluster of large springs, from which flows a stream of crystal water several feet wide and six or eight inches deep, which may be conducted to almost any portion of the rancho. On the adjoining ranches are strong flowing wells, and it is the opinion of Governor Downey, Mr. Garey and others, that artesian water can be readily secured on a large portion of the land purchased. The surveyor is laying out a town in a central position and about three miles from a well sheltered bay. The Los Angeles and Pacific Railroad Company has been incorporated to build a railroad from the landing, where a wharf will be built, running through Centinela to Los Angeles.

There are orange, lemon and lime trees now loaded with fruit, 6,000 orange trees growing in the orchard, 7,000 three-year-old orange trees growing in the nursery, 1,500 Languedoc almond trees just commencing to bear, several hundred other fruit trees, and $50,000 worth of sheep and other personal property.

The soil is first rate, water good, landing convenient, market good, and the land dog cheap. Centinela will sell well under the hammer. Here is a chance for those who are looking for homes. Over two hundred shares have already been subscribed for, and I presume all the stock will soon be taken. Persons anxious to join the colony should lose no time in making a personal examination of this property.

These lands will be disposed of by the auctioneer, as at Lompoc, to the highest bidder, whether a member of the Association or not. The purchaser of homesteads will pay ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and ten per cent. semi-annually thereafter, with interest at ten per cent. per annum until the whole purchase price has been paid.

Persons desiring homes on this beautiful rancho should secure stock equal to the value of the land desired, so that if high prices are obtained, as at Lompoc, the dividends on their stock can be applied to their final payments on their homesteads, and reduce the cost to or below the original purchase price by the company.

O. L. ABBOTT,
Santa Barbara.

Parties desiring to visit the land should take steamer from San Francisco to Los Angeles (fare, $12); or take the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco at 8:10 A. M. via Soledad, or the 4 P. M. train via Bakersfield, to Los Angeles.

Apply to WM. H. MARTIN, General Agent California Immigrant Union, 534 California street, San Francisco; to TEMPLE & WORKMAN, bankers, or GEN. SHIELDS, Los Angeles, or office of the Centinela Land Company, No. 8 Temple Block.

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